Quick English
James López
VOLUME 2

Quick English # 2

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DERECHOS RESERVADOS

WELCOME BACK TO QUICK ENGLISH

Our volume number two will help the students with their grammar and their conversational skills. Again we want to share encouragement and willingness with students and teachers in their desire and effort to learn and teach this language. This book endeavors to be the solution to the communicative needs of Spanish speaking students and offers them dynamic topics that will be a quicker way to aid their communication, since such topics are based on real life situations and not merely on static grammar. We are sincerely grateful for the great motivation that principals, teachers, students and educational staff have given us with their acceptance and their comments on our book. We want to inform our readers that in Volume Number Two the simultaneous translation will no longer be given, but there will be vocabularies included at the end of each unit. We also feel it is very helpful to have studied the book QUICK ENGLISH volume # 1 before studying Volume # 2 but it is not indispensable. Finally the author wishes to dedicate this book to: KANDY for being the inspiration of his life.

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*** UNIT # 1 ***

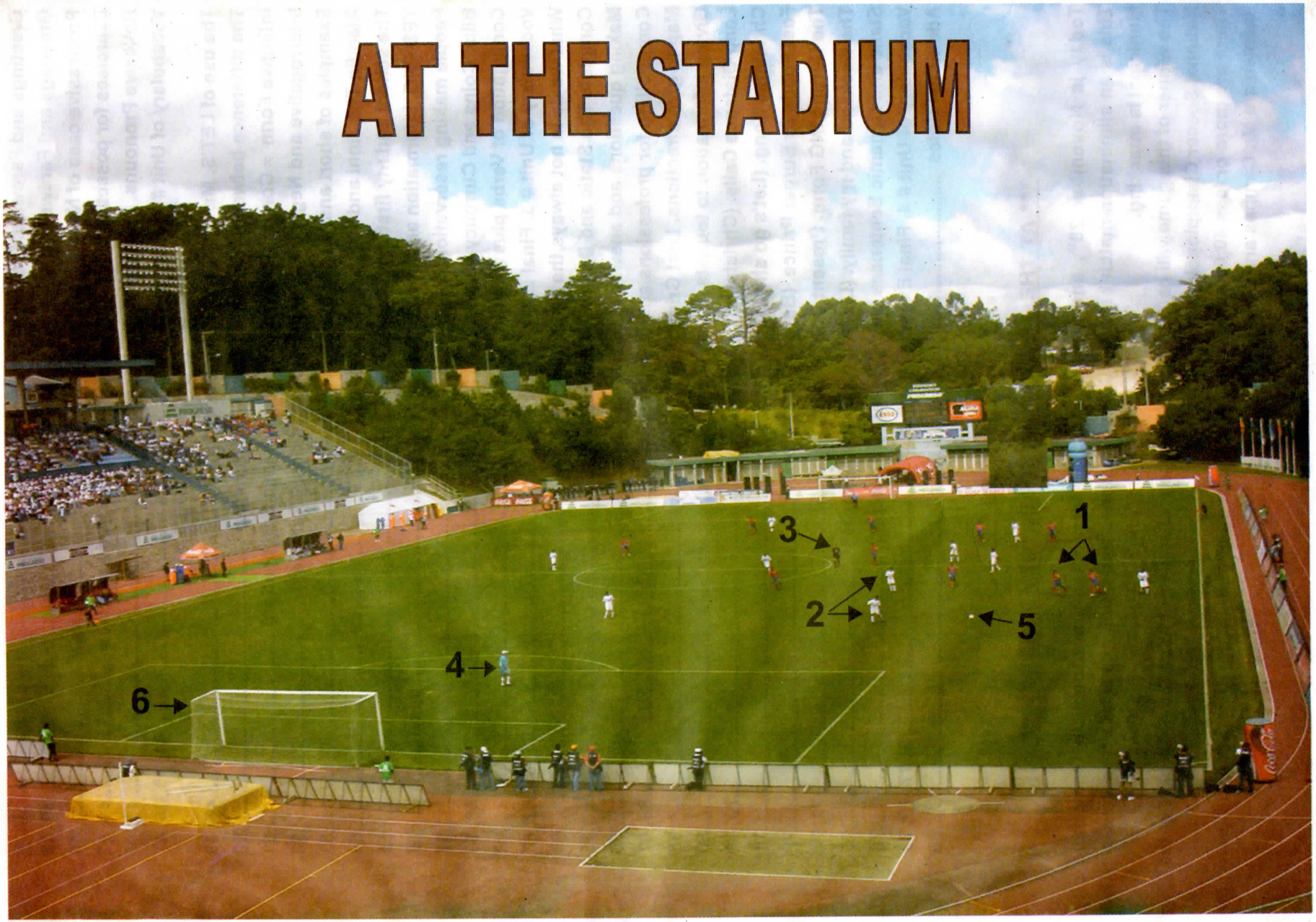
*** AT THE STADIUM INTRODUCTORY READING ***

Today is November 28th, and we are at La Pedrera Stadium zone 6 in Guatemala city. This is an elimination match between Comunicaciones and Municipal. The score now is 1-tied. Municipal is attacking.

The winner of this game will pass to the next stage and could get to be the champion of the 2004 National Soccer Championship.

There are more or less 40,000 people at the stadium most of them are cheering and booing, the linemen are Mr. Campos and Mr. Guillén.

AT THE STADIUM



(Exercise # 1) According to the numbers in the picture answer the following questions:

1. Who are they? _____
   What are they? _____
   Where are they? _____
2. Who are they? _____
   What are they? _____
   Where are they? _____
3. Who is he? _____
   What is he? _____
   Where is he? _____
4. Who is he? _____
   What is he? _____
   Where is he? _____
5. What is it? _____
   How is it? _____
   Where is it? _____
6. What is it? _____
7. What day is it today? _____
8. What's the score? _____
9. How many people are there on the field? _____
10. How many fans are there? _____
11. Who are the linemen? _____
12. Where is the game? _____
13. Who is the other goalkeeper? _____
14. Where are the teams? _____

(Exercise # 2) Answer the questions as in the example:

1. Who is he? He is Saul Velasco. _____
2. What is he? He is an announcer. _____
3. Where is he from? He is from Mexico. _____

Chaquira

1. Who is she? _____
2. What is she? _____
3. Where is she from? _____

(Exercise # 3) Speak with a classmate then write the answers:

Ask and answer the questions:

1. Who are you? _____
2. What are you? _____
3. Where are you from? _____

?

Have a classmate guess:

1. Who am I? _____
2. What am I? _____
3. Where am I from? _____

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Exercise # 4)

The personal pronouns are eight altogether and they are... I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, YOU AND THEY; now let's write them down with their translation.

1._____ = _____ 2._____ = _____ 3._____ = _____ 4._____ = _____

5._____ = _____ 6._____ = _____ 7._____ = _____ 8._____ = _____

Now it is very important to know the singular and plural pronouns, their difference and the great relation among them, as we can see in the following composition:

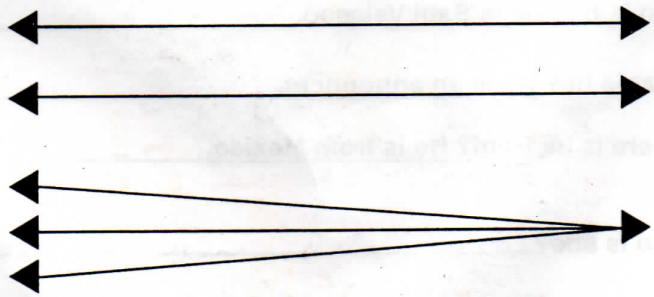
ORAL EXERCISE: Students should learn to speak the following composition.

I is the singular of we, and we is the plural of I.
You is the singular of you, and you is the plural of you.
He, she, and it are the singular of they, and they is the plural of he, she and it.

(Exercise # 5) In the chart below write the necessary pronouns according to the composition above:

PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

SINGULAR:		PLURAL:
ONLY ONE:	AND	TWO OR MORE:



(Exercise # 6) We also need to keep in mind that the first person singular is I, the second person is you, but the third person is formed by he, she and it.
While in the plural the first person is we, the second is you, and the third person is they. In the chart above, number the singular and plural pronouns.

THE PRESENT AFFIRMATIVE FORMS OF THE VERB TO BE: (AM, IS and ARE)

(Exercise # 7) The present auxiliary forms of the verb to be are very often used together with the pronouns. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to be, to make affirmative sentences:

1. I _____ a student.
2. You _____ a teacher.
3. He _____ a classmate.
4. She _____ a classmate too.
5. It _____ our class.
6. We _____ twenty-nine students.
7. You _____ six visitors.
8. They _____ Mary and David.

THE PRESENT NEGATIVE FORMS OF THE VERB TO BE:

(Exercise # 8) We wrote the affirmative sentences with the verb to be in the present tense; now change the previous composition to its negative form, to make negative sentences:

Example:

1. I am not a student.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____ either.
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

(Exercise # 9) Substitute pronouns for proper names and viceversa as you can see in the examples 1 and 2:

1. She is a secretary. — 1. Karla is a secretary.
2. We are students. — 2. Peter, John and I are students.
3. You are architects. — 3. _____
4. They are mechanics. — 4. _____
5. He is a lawyer. — 5. _____
6. It is a cat. — 6. _____
7. Mary is an executive. — 7. _____
8. Peter and I are students. — 8. _____
9. Simon is an Englishman. — 9. _____
10. Peter and David are good students. — 10. _____

(Exercise # 10) Change the following sentences from singular to plural and viceversa:

Example: I am a doctor. — We are doctors.

1. He is my friend. — 1. _____
2. She is my sister. — 2. _____
3. They are architects. — 3. _____
4. We are engineers. — 4. _____
5. I am a student. — 5. _____
6. You are a lawyer. — 6. _____
7. You are brothers. — 7. _____
8. They are accountants. — 8. _____
9. I am a champion. — 9. _____
10. He is a Guatemalan. — 10. _____
11. It is my cat. — 11. _____

PRESENT INTERROGATIVE FORMS OF THE VERB TO BE AND SHORT YES-NO ANSWERS:

To make our explanation clearer and easier to get, we give you two physical examples of how to use short to be answers. Please keep in mind that the short positive answer is never contracted.

Example # 1: ARE YOU MARRIED? YES, I AM. ~~YES, I'M.~~

Example # 2: ARE YOU DIVORCED? NO, I'M NOT.

(Exercise # 11) Answer the questions with short answers:

1. Am I a student? 1. _____
2. Are you a lawyer? 2. _____
3. Is he a good classmate? 3. _____
4. Is she a nice person? 4. _____
5. Is it our class? 5. _____
6. Are we 29 students? 6. _____
7. Are you friends? 7. _____
8. Are they Sandy and Jaime? 8. _____

CONTRACTIONS WITH THE VERB TO BE:

The use of contractions in English shortens the language and has the benefit of providing faster communication. Here we give a list of all the possible ways of contracting the verb to be in the positive and negative forms.

Examples:

'M	'RE	N'T
AM	ARE	NOT

The above contractions are used as follows:

	POSITIVE:	NEGATIVE:	
1. I AM	I'M	I'M NOT.	
2. YOU ARE	YOU'RE	YOU'RE NOT	YOU AREN'T.
3. HE IS	HE'S	HE'S NOT	HE ISN'T.
4. SHE IS	SHE'S	SHE'S NOT	SHE ISN'T.
5. IT IS	IT'S	IT'S NOT	IT ISN'T.
6. WE ARE	WE'RE	WE'RE NOT	WE AREN'T.
7. YOU ARE	YOU'RE	YOU'RE NOT	YOU AREN'T.
8. THEY ARE	THEY'RE	THEY'RE NOT	THEY AREN'T.

Notice that I'm not is the only negative contraction in number 1.

(Exercise # 12) Write all the possible positive and negative contracted forms for the following sentences. Notice that when we write nationalities as adjectives in the singular form, we don't write "A" or "AN" before them, but we simply write the nationality after the TO BE form. (Example: He is Mexican. They are Mexican.) However, when we mean for the nationality to be a noun we must use "A" or "AN" before the singular and add "S" or "ES" at the end of the plural noun. He is a Mexican. They are Mexicans. To continue with the study of these adjectives, let's work using nationalities as adjectives in the next exercise.

	POSITIVE:	NEGATIVE:	NEGATIVE:
1. I am Guatemalan.			?
2. You are Mexican.			
3. He is Salvadoran.	He's Salvadoran.	He's not Salvadoran.	He isn't Salvadoran.
4. She is Argentine.			
5. It is Spanish.			
6. We are Brazilian.			
7. You are Honduran.			
8. They are Peruvian.			

(Exercise # 13) Write the following sentences in the two missing forms to complete the affirmative, interrogative and negative ones.

Note: The ING FORM OR ENDING in verbs means ANDO - IENDO as we see in the examples: I am learning English. We are studying hard. She is swimming in the pool. Come = venir. Coming = viniendo. Play = Jugar. Playing = Jugando. Swim = Nadar. Swimming = Nadando.

1. AFFIRMATIVE: We are lawyers.
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: _____
2. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: Are they home?
   NEGATIVE: _____
3. AFFIRMATIVE: Peter is playing.
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: _____
4. AFFIRMATIVE: Ronald and Rita are swimming.
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: _____
5. AFFIRMATIVE: The teacher is explaining the lesson.
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: _____
6. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: You aren't coming to school.
7. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: Am I a good student?
   NEGATIVE: _____

8. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: Are the students learning English?
   NEGATIVE: _____
9. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: Rita is not walking in the park.
10. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: I am not studying Spanish.
11. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: Is Becky at home now?
   NEGATIVE: _____
12. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: David and Jane aren't here today.
13. AFFIRMATIVE: Jonathan is an engineer.
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: _____
14. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: _____
   NEGATIVE: Misifuz is not a cat.
15. AFFIRMATIVE: _____
   INTERROGATIVE: Is it a nice party?
   NEGATIVE: _____

Who likes parties at this class? I do.

TALKING ABOUT PARTIES: Parties all over the world are an expression of happiness and they are celebrated everywhere because of different reasons.

Some of the celebrations are special dates and holidays like Christmas, New Year's day, Independence Day, Holy Week and of course, Birthdays. The following composition is about a handsome boy's birthday party.

NOEL'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

1.Today is September 14th, 2004, the celebration of Noel's fourth year of life. The hosts have
2.invited some friends such as: Michael Boon, Ron Simons, and Petra Woods, of course some of
3.them brought their spouses and children.
4.The party is at the Louper's home. They have put the cake, some cookies and some sodas on the
5.table. There are twenty-one people at the party. Eleven are women and ten are men.
6.The cake looks delicious. It probably costs $25.00 and the sodas must be $1.00 at the grocery
7.store, but here inside, beginning at the front door, everything is free.
8.The happiness we see in the people's faces is something very special, it makes everybody feel
9.at home, and of course that's what the hosts want, for them to feel satisfied and willing to make
10.a nicer piñata next year. Noel's standing next to the cake.

11.People are laughing at the jokes they are hearing and telling. The celebration is taking
12.place in the afternoon because some of the people work in the morning. When the party
13.is over people will be sad, but for the moment they are happy because they're dancing
14.around the piñata.
15.Well, it's four o'clock p.m., the cake is on the table, ready to be cut in many pieces. Mr.
16.and Mrs. Louper are next to their children Noel and Allan.
17. After Noel blows the candles out, some people are smiling and clapping

Birthday's song: Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you, happy birthday dear... Happy birthday to you.

Song: 'Cause.... is a very good classmate, 'cause.... is a very good classmate, 'cause.... is a very good classmate, which nobody can deny, which nobody can deny, which nobody can deny.

Answer: Where's Mr. Louper?_____

Answer: What's the clown doing on the picture?_____

THE PARTY IS CELEBRATED AT HOME BY FAMILY AND SOME FRIENDS:

VOCABULARY:

To whom – Why – Where – How much – Who – People – Dear – Cookies – Whose – Picture

What – How – When – How many – To – Because – Did – Will – How come – Clown

(Exercise # 14) Based on the prior composition answer the following questions:

1.1 To whom do people give presents?_____
1.2 To whom do people sing?_____
1.3 Whom do the Loupers thank?_____
2.1 Whose party is it?_____
2.2 Whose birthday is it?_____
2.3 Whose presents are they?_____
3.1 Who is the son?_____
3.2 Who is Noel's brother?_____
3.3 Who are the parents?_____
4.1 What is the celebration?_____
4.2 What is the time?_____
4.3 What is on the table?_____
5.1 When is Noel's birthday?_____
5.2 When are the people happy?_____
5.3 When will Noel be five years old?_____
6.1 Why is there a party?_____
6.2 Why is the celebration in the afternoon?_____
6.3 Why are the people laughing?_____
7.1 How much is the cake?_____
7.2 How much soda is on the table?_____
7.3 How much is the party?_____
8.1 How many people are there at the party?_____
8.2 How many are men?_____
8.3 How many are women?_____
9.1 Where is the party?_____
9.2 Where is the cake?_____
9.3 Where are the sodas?_____

(Exercise # 15) To the right of the following exercise you find the answers for exercise # 14. Now find the correct question for each of them. (Most of the questions can be done indistinctly but the main point is that they make the story real.)

1.1 _____ They give presents to Noel's parents.
1.2 _____ They sing to Noel.
1.3 _____ They thank the guests.
2.1 _____ It is Noel's.
2.2 _____ It is Noel's.
2.3 _____ They are Noel's.

3.1 _____ The son is Noel.
3.2 _____ Allan.
3.3 _____ They are the Loupers.
4.1 _____ It's Noel's birthday party.
4.2 _____ It's five to four.
4.3 _____ The cake and the sodas.
5.1 _____ It's on September 14th.
5.2 _____ When they dance around the piñata.
5.3 _____ In the year 2,005.
6.1 _____ Because it's Noel's birthday.
6.2 _____ Because most of the people work in the morning.
6.3 _____ Because they are hearing and telling jokes.
7.1 _____ It is about $ 25.00.
7.2 _____ There are a lot of sodas on the table.
7.3 _____ It's probably $ 1,000.00.
8.1 _____ There are 21 people at it.
8.2 _____ Ten are men.
8.3 _____ Eleven are women.
9.1 _____ It's at the Louper's home.
9.2 _____ It's on the table.
9.3 _____ They're on the table.

Hosts give food at parties but they also give beverages.

(Exercise # 16) Make a list of five foods and five beverages people give at parties.

FOODS:	BEVERAGES:
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Some of the people who go to parties prefer only to drink and not to eat, but others do drink and eat. What do you think about that? _____ The supplying of foods, beverages and other nutrients is necessary for everyone, since human beings cannot survive without eating and drinking. The places that supply people with their meals are, for the most part supermarkets, but most of the food people buy there comes from farms in different parts of the country, while there are other foods that come from foreign countries and because of that they are more expensive. What supermarket do you go to? Why? Which foods and beverages do you buy?_____

_____

AT THE SUPERMARKET

(Oral Exercise) Practice a dialog with a friend taking into consideration your own needs, likes and realities like the one below...

Little boy: Mom, I want an ice cream sundae, please.

Mom: Baby, you already had lunch.

Little boy: Come on! Only a small one.

Mom: But you have a stomachache.

Little boy: Well, I'm better now.

Mom: Okay, how much is it?

Little boy: Thanks Mommy...smack!

Mom: You're welcome, little one.

WHAT FOODS, LIQUIDS, GRAINS AND PASTES DO WE FIND AT SUPERMARKETS?

The following list of foods, beverages, grains, and other nutrients you can find in a supermarket will be accompanied by the expressions THERE IS (HAY) for pointing out existence in singular and THERE ARE (HAY) for plural, as shown in the examples.

THERE IS + A / AN (COUNT)

A tomato
A lemon
A carrot
A potato
A cucumber
A coconut
A banana
A peach
A pear
A cantaloupe

BUT (Before a vowel)

An avocado
An apple
An egg
An orange

NON COUNT | COUNT

A LITTLE | A FEW

A LOT

Examples:

Count: I want a few apples.
on count: There is a little milk.
Count: There are a lot of apples.
Non count: There is a lot of milk.

THERE IS: LIQUIDS/GRAINS/PASTES

SOME...

Milk
Soda
Orange Juice
Fruit Juice
Tomato Juice
Vinegar
Water

GRAINS

Sugar
Salt
Rice
Beans
Wheat
Oats
Flour
Corn

PASTES

Mustard
Mayonnaise
Cream
Cheese
Butter
Ham
Jelly
Jam
Honey

THERE ARE

Tomatoes
Lemons
Carrots
Potatoes
Cucumbers
Coconuts
Bananas
Peaches
Pears
Cantaloupes

Avocados
Apples
Eggs
Oranges

There aren't any oranges.

There are a few oranges.

There are enough oranges.

There are a lot of oranges.

With the arrival of the industrial world, people have invented measures for selling and buying foods. Some of these measures are: THE OUNCE, THE POUND, THE KILO, THE ARROBA AND THE QUINTAL when we talk about grains, but there are others as: THE BOTTLE, THE CAN, THE BAG, THE BOX, THE LITER, THE GALLON and the ones that give the sense of unit to the nouns that consist of liquid, grain or gas. Now we will provide examples that allow us to see those nouns as units that can be counted.

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF NONCOUNT NOUNS IN THE CASE OF GASSES:

A little oxygen. A lot of oxygen. A little air. A lot of air.
A little bit of oxygen. A little bit of air.
A little gas. A lot of gas. A little smoke. A lot of smoke.
A little bit of gas. A little bit of smoke.

Is there a little or a lot of food in your house now? Explain:_____

NOW LET'S PAY ATTENTION TO SOME OF THE PROCESSES THAT MAKE QUANTITY CHANGE:

PROCESSES: → WRAPPING → PACKING
→ BOXING → CANNING
→ GLASSING → BOTTLING

1. The solids can be: wrapped, boxed or canned.
2. The grains can be: boxed, canned or wrapped.
3. The liquids can be: boxed, glassed, bottled, canned or packed.

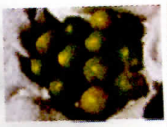
COMMENT: Through these processes the products move from non-count to count nouns. When a product goes through one of these processes, the difference is that you then no longer count it according to its natural form, but by rather the artificial one created by the hand of man, that has people count packages, bottles, liters, etc; before mentioning the product itself, and therefore creates another difference between count and noncount nouns.

EXAMPLES WITH SINGULAR AND PLURAL PRESENTATION FOR COUNT NOUNS:

(Exercise # 17) On the squares write S for singular and P for plural according to the phrase next to it.

SOLIDS:

- [S] A pound of apples.
- [ ] An arroba of oranges.
- [ ] A quintal of lemons.
- [ ] Six pieces of cake.
- [ ] Eight slices of ham.



GRAINS:

- [ ] A pound of sugar.
- [ ] Ten pounds of rice.
- [ ] An arroba of beans.
- [ ] Nine quintals of wheat.
- [ ] A quintal of corn.

LIQUIDS:

- [ ] Four glasses of water.
- [ ] A liter of apple juice.
- [ ] A gallon of cream.
- [ ] Ten barrels of milk.
- [ ] Two cups of coffee.

Are there any lemons in your house now? Explain:_____

- [ ] Two pounds of apples.
- [ ] Two arrobas of oranges.
- [ ] Ten quintals of lemons.
- [ ] A piece of cake.
- [ ] A slice of ham.

- [ ] Seven pounds of sugar.
- [ ] A pound of rice.
- [ ] Six arrobas of beans.
- [ ] A quintal of wheat.
- [P] Four quintals of corn.

- [ ] A glass of water.
- [ ] Three liters of apple juice.
- [ ] Five gallons of cream.
- [ ] A barrel of milk.
- [ ] A cup of coffee.

Liquids, grains, pastes and gasses are originally noncount nouns. For example, we have sugar, butter, water, salt, cheese, coffee, gas, etc. All of them use the existential THERE IS; when they are mentioned as MASS (NONCOUNT NOUNS). Examples:

THERE IS some milk	THERE IS some sugar	THERE IS some cheese	THERE IS some gas	= NONCOUNT

The same substances can be counted, if we bottle, package or can them. Examples:

There is a glass of milk.
There are two pounds of sugar.
There are six slices of cheese.
There is a tank of gas.

= COUNT

Is there a tank of gas in your house now?_____
How many pounds of gas are there in it?_____

As shown above, when we bottle, package, or can the products, we can count them, but when we don't bottle, can or package them, the products maintain their original form, and we mention them as MASS (NONCOUNT) nouns.

Examples: We say...
There is a little bit of cheese.
There is a little cheese.
There is some cheese.
There is a lot of cheese.
There is a piece of cheese and two mice are having dinner.
Are there any mice in your house? Explain:_____

Notice that (THERE IS) is the only expression that can be used in the sentences that are written in the singular form above and below.

← A LITTLE BIT

A LITTLE →

There is a little bit of sugar.
There is a little sugar.
There is some sugar.
There is a lot of sugar.

← SOME

A LOT →

THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL AFFIRMATIVE, INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE EXISTENTIALS "THERE IS" AND "THERE ARE", USED WITH COUNT NOUNS:

Affirmative there is singular: ---------- There is an orange.
Interrogative there is singular: ---------- Is there an orange?
Affirmative there are plural: ---------- There are six oranges.
Interrogative there are plural: ---------- Are there six oranges?
Negative there are plural: ---------- There are not six oranges.

THE USE OF SOME AND ANY:

SOME, in the case of *foods* and *beverages*, is a pronoun that is used only in the affirmative and interrogative forms, while ANY has the same characteristics but it can only be used in the interrogative and negative forms:

Now that SOME and ANY are included in this lesson, we will explain more about them later on, for the purpose of extending their study.

BUT...ATTENTION...

For noncount nouns we use only the singular existential THERE IS. Examples: AFFIRMATIVE:

There is a little bit of water.
There is a little water.
There is some water.
There is enough water.
There is a lot of water.

INTERROGATIVE:

Is there some water?

Is there any water?

Is there a little or a lot of water ?

NEGATIVE:

There isn't any water.

There isn't a little or a lot of water.

AFF. → SOME (maybe / yes)

INT. → SOME / ANY ?

NEG → ANY (maybe / not)

As we can see in the interrogative form, SOME AND ANY share meaning. Here they mean almost the same thing, except for the degree of certainty – which means that SOME expects a more positive answer, while ANY expects a more negative one, with the salvation that they could still have positive or negative answers. (The next examples express quantity in non-count nouns.)

(Oral exercise) Tell how much water there is in each of the bottles.

1. There isn't any water in the bottle.
2. There is a little bit of water in the bottle.
3. There is a little water in the bottle.
4. There is enough water in the bottle.
5. There is a lot of water in the bottle.

NOTHING A LITTLE BIT A LITTLE ENOUGH A LOT

When these noncount nouns lose their original form it means they have been bottled, bagged, canned or wrapped. They are then counted in liters, gallons, pounds, cans or bags, which makes it possible to count them. Examples:

HERE ARE...

1. Four liters of milk.

2. Six gallons of cream.

3. Eight pounds of sugar.

4. Two bags of bread.

THERE IS...

5. One can of beans.

(Exercise # 18) The following composition is to practice the use of the grammar explained on this and on the previous pages. The words or expressions to be used are "THERE IS SOME, THERE IS(N'T) ANY, THERE ARE SOME, THERE ARE(N'T) ANY, SOME, ANY, A LITTLE, A LOT OF, AND A FEW". The name of the composition is AT THE SUPERMARKET. Fill in the blanks:

*** AT THRIFTY SUPERMARKET ***

Today is Sunday. The Losi family is at Thrifty Supermarket ready to shop for _____food. In front of the entrance we find some stands which are divided from one to eight.....

1. In the stand number one we find beverages, _____sodas, and bottles of juice. _____ milk,_____ water and _____different drinks. _____ of them are canned.

2. In stand number two_____ fruits. _____apples, oranges, _____ cantaloupes, coconuts, peaches and bananas.

3. In the stand number three _____ a lot of vegetables:_____ potatoes, _____cucumbers, _____ tomatoes, avocadoes, lettuce and cabbage. _____ also _____ celery.

4. In the stand number four _____ cakes, _____ of flour to bake bread, but_____ n't _____ pies.

5. In the stand number five _____ toilet paper _____napkins, _____ forks, knives, and spoons._____ a lot of different disposable dishes, but they also sell non-disposable ones and_____ glasses too.

6. In the stand number six_____ a lot of bags of chips, _____popcorn too,_____ candies, a_____ lollipops and _____ice cream.

7. In the stand number seven _____ grains. _____ a lot of rice, beans, wheat, sugar and salt._____ strange grains too, they have strange names like: flour, oats and others.

8. In the stand number eight _____ meat. There is _____beefsteak and a _____ chicken _____ also _____roast beef but they have _____ of rib. There isn't_____ fish at this meat shop, but _____ a lot of seafood.

COMMENT: On weekends there are a lot of people, but on weekdays there are only a few persons buying here.

AT THE MARKET

EXAMPLE OF A DIALOG AT A MARKET:

The lady on the picture is going to fix a meal for her and her family today.

A. Excuse me, do you have any carrots?

B. Yes, ma'am, how many pounds do you want?

A. Only one please. And do you have any sugar?

B. We have only a little.

A. Thanks, I need some salt and some chicken, please.

B. Oh, yeah, there's a lot of salt and chicken here.

A. What about some bread? Do you have any?

B. Yes, it's around on the other side of the stand.

A. Thanks a lot . You're very kind.

B. You're welcome. It's a pleasure.

What meal is the lady going to fix?_____

SOLUTIONS TO THE BLANKS OF EXERCISE # 17 ON PAGE 19

Now check to see if you have filled in the blanks correctly. (Note that there are alternative answers in some cases):

1. THERE ARE SOME / THERE IS SOME / THERE IS SOME / THERE ARE SOME / SOME /
2. THERE ARE SOME / THERE ARE SOME / THERE ARE SOME /
3. THERE ARE SOME / THERE ARE SOME / THERE ARE SOME / THERE ARE SOME / THERE IS SOME / A LITTLE /
4. THERE ARE SOME / A LOT / THERE ARE SOME / ANY /
5. THERE IS SOME / SOME / THERE ARE SOME / THERE ARE SOME / A FEW /
6. THERE ARE SOME / THERE IS SOME / THERE ARE SOME / A LOT / A LITTLE /
7. THERE ARE SOME / THERE IS SOME / THERE ARE SOME /
8. THERE IS SOME / A LITTLE / A LOT OF / THERE IS SOME / A LITTLE / A LOT / ANY / THERE IS /

As was stated before, food supplies come from many different parts of each country, and in the case of special foods not produced in the country where they are to be consumed, they have to be imported in order to satisfy the demand. Nowadays all nations import and export and SOUTH AMERICA is not the exception. Now we would like to read and talk about a...

GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION OF SOUTH AMERICA:

1. Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana, altogether form SOUTH AMERICA, which is big and beautiful, with a measurement of 6,880,706 square miles. Brazil, which is the largest country in SOUTH AMERICA, measures 3,284,426 square miles.

2. Ecuador is a country in the middle of the planet. It is on the continent of South America. Its capital is Quito. It is crossed by the equator. Its president is... _____.

3. Argentina is at the southern end of South America. It is a country with approximately 38,000,000 inhabitants. It is bordered by Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil and Bolivia. The capital of Bolivia is La Paz. Venezuela and Colombia are at the north end of SOUTH AMERICA.

4. Brazil is a beautiful country. Its capital is Brasilia. It's huge, the biggest in SOUTH AMERICA. SOUTH AMERICA is very big and full of vegetation. All the countries there are very beautiful. At about the middle part of the continent we find Paraguay and Bolivia. Paraguay and Bolivia do not have outlets to the ocean.

5. Chile's capital is Santiago. About 18,000,000 people live in Chile. There are 25 provinces in Chile. There are three countries that border Chile. They are: Argentina, Perú and Bolivia. The capital of Perú is Lima. It's geographical area is 496,222 square miles.

6. The history of Paraguay's independence is very long. Its presidents serve four year terms. _____ is in charge of the presidency of Peru for the beginning of the third millennium.

7. The president of Chile is... Nestor _____ and the argentine president is... _____ . Uruguay's budget is difficult to tell, especially when it often changes and, of course, the individual income should be more than $10.00 a day. A good salary in Montevideo is more or less $1,000.00 a month. Uruguay's capital is Montevideo. Uruguay's geographical area is 109,576 square miles.

(Exercise # 19) Answer the questions about the geographical composition:

1.1 What is Ecuador?_____

1.2 What is South America?_____

1.3 What is the equator?_____

2.1 Where is Argentina?_____

2.2 Where is La Paz?_____

2.3 Where are Colombia and Venezuela?_____

3.1 What is Brazil like?_____

3.2 What is South America like?_____

3.3 What are Bolivia and Paraguay like?_____

4.1 Why is South America big?_____

4.2 Why is Brazil different?_____

4.3 Why is Uruguay small?_____

5.1 How many provinces are there in Chile?_____

5.2 How many people live in Chile?_____

5.3 How many countries are there in South America?_____

6.1 When is the president of Perú leaving?_____

6.2 When do people celebrate the independence in your country?_____

6.3 When do you study?_____

7.1 Who is the president of Argentina?_____

7.2 Who is the president of Perú?_____

7.3 Who is the president of your country?_____

8.1 How much is Uruguay's budget?_____

8.2 How much is the minimal income per inhabitant?_____

8.3 How much is a good salary in Montevideo?_____

9.1 Which is the biggest country in South America?_____

9.2 Which is the smallest country in South America?_____

9.3 Which countries don't have an outlet to the ocean?_____

10.1 Which is the capital of Ecuador?_____

10.2 Which is the capital of Brazil?_____

10.3 Which are the small countries in South America?_____

11.1 Are there 14 countries in South America?_____

11.2 Is French Guiana a big country?_____

11.3 What's your nationality?_____

12.1 How come people speak Portuguese in Brazil?_____

12.2 How come people speak Spanish in South America?_____

12.3 How come you study English?_____

13.1 Are salaries good in Venezuela?_____

13.2 Is the salary good in your country?_____

13.3 How is your English?_____

******THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA******

This is a map of South America. It includes thirteen countries. The biggest country on the map is Brazil but there are some small countries, such as: _____ Is your country big or small?_____

(Exercise # 20) Write a forty-word composition about your country:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Exercise # 21) Make questions for the answers below about the geographical composition.

1.1 _____ Ecuador is a country in the middle of the planet.
1.2 _____ It is a continent.
1.3 _____ It is the meridional line.
2.1 _____ Argentina is at the very south of America.
2.2 _____ La Paz is in Bolivia.
2.3 _____ They are at the north of South America.
3.1 _____ It's big and beautiful.
3.2 _____ It's big and beautiful.
3.3 _____ They are small countries.
4.1 _____ Because its extension is 6,880,706 square miles.
4.2 _____ Because it is too big.
4.3 _____ Because its extension is 109,576 square miles.
5.1 _____ There are twenty five.
5.2 _____ About 18,000,000 people live in Chile.
5.3 _____ There are 13 countries in South America.
6.1 _____ He's leaving in the year 2,004.
6.2 _____ On September 15th.
6.3 _____ I study everyday.
7.1 _____ He's _____ .
7.2 _____ He's _____ .
7.3 _____ He's _____ .
8.1 _____ It's hard to tell.
8.2 _____ $10.00 a day.
8.3 _____ $1,000.00 a month.
9.1 _____ Brazil.
9.2 _____ French Guiana.
9.3 _____ Paraguay and Bolivia.
10.1 _____ Quito.
10.2 _____ Brasilia.
10.3 _____ Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, etc.
11.1 _____ No, there are 13.
11.2 _____ No, it's small.
11.3 _____ Guatemalan.
12.1 _____ Because the Portuguese conquered them.
12.2 _____ Because it was conquered by the Spanish.
12.3 _____ Because it is very important.
13.1 _____ A little low.
13.2 _____ It's more or less.
13.3 _____ My English is good. And yours?

VOCABULARY OF UNIT # 1. PAGES 25, 26 AND 27.

Notice that all the words or expressions go in the order presented in the book and not in ALPHABETICAL ORDER. This gives the student the opportunity to consult while he studies. This vocabulary is DIFFERENT FROM the vocabularies of QUICK ENGLISH # 1, since the author assumes the readers and students of this book already know them. The translations have been made according to the usages in the book, which makes the study easier, absolutely practical and MODERN.

PAGE # 3: Unit - unidad. General - general. Instructions - instrucciones. Dedication - dedicación. Stadium - estadio. Personal - personales. Pronouns - pronombres. Present - presentes. Contractions - contracciones. Ing - ando, endo (terminación verbal). Introduction - introducción. Kandy's - de Kandy. Party - fiesta. Foods - alimentos. Beverages - bebidas. Thrifty - económico. Supermarket - supermercado. Dialog - diálogo. Do - auxiliar para pregunta. Solids - sólidos. Grains - granos. Liquids - líquidos. Countable - contables. Noncountable - no contables. Gasses - gases. Use - uso. Some - algún, algo de. Existential - existencial. There is - hay (existencia singular). There are - hay (existencia plural). Exercise - ejercicio. South - sur. Map - mapa. Ordinal - ordinales. Auxiliary - auxiliar. Can - auxiliar (poder). Representing - representando. Physical - física. Mental - mental. Capacity - capacidad. Used - se usa. Choice - elección. Offering - ofrecer. Asking for - pedir. Help - ayuda. Excuses - excusas. Running into - encontrándose a. Friend - amigo. Greetings -saludos. Farewells - despedidas. Possessive - posesivo. Case - caso. Nouns - sustantivos, nombres. Adjectives - adjetivos. Object - objeto. **PAGE # 4:** Let's -... Let's go - vamos. Let's play - juguemos. Difference - diferencia. Static - estáticas. Dynamic - dinámicas. Sentences - oraciones. Infinitive - infinitiva. Conjugation - conjugación. Geni - genio. My - mi. Choice - de elección. Making - haciendo. Reservations - reservaciones. Burger - Hamburguesa - Prince - príncipe. Restaurant - restaurante. Bills - billetes. Coins - fichas. Currency - moneda de un país. U.S.A. - (E.E.U.U.) - Estados Unidos. Verbs - verbos. Plus - más. What - lo que. Always - siempre. Same - mismo. Want - queremos. Complete - completo. Composition - composición. For - para. Occupations - ocupaciones. Lost - perdido. Gringo - (término chapín para nombrar estadounidenses). Long - larga. Distance - distancia. Calls - llamadas. Menu - menú. Gerund - gerundio. Continuous - continuo. Frequency - frecuencia. Additional notes – notas adicionales. Match – partido. Winner – ganador. Referee – árbitro. Linemen – guardalineas. Cheerleaders – animadoras. **PAGE # 5:** Fan - fanático. Field - campo. Defenders - defensas. Attackers - atacantes. Hurt - herido. Ball - pelota, balón. Goalkeeper - portero. Score - marcador. Announcer - Locutor. **PAGE # 6:** Altogether – en total. Let's write down - anotemos. Important - importante. Now - ahora. Know - saber. Their - sus. Differences - diferencias. Great - gran. Relation - relación. Among them - entre ellos. See - ver. Chart - cuadro. Keep in mind - tener en mente. First - primero. Second - segundo. Third - tercero. Is formed - está formado. While - mientras. **PAGE # 7:** Affirmative - afirmativo. To Be - ser, estar. Very often used - muy usadas. With - con. Correct - correcta. Classmate - compañero. Too - también. Our - nuestra. Visitor - visitante. Negative - negativa. Already -

ya. Wrote - escribimos. Tense - tiempo. Change - cambio. Previous - previo. Its - su. Substitute - sustituto. Proper - propios. Viceversa - viceversa. As - como. Executive - ejecutivo. PAGE # 8: Guatemalan - guatemalteco. Interrogative - interrogativas. Short - cortas. Answers - respuestas. Explanation - explicación. Clearer - más clara. Easier - más fácil. To get - lograr. We give - damos. You - le. Shortens - acorta. Language - idioma. Benefit - beneficio. Faster - más rápido. Communication - comunicación. List - lista. Possible - posibles. Ways - formas, maneras. Contracting - contraer. Verb - verbo. Shown - se demuestra. PAGE # 9: Contracted - contraídas. Following - siguiente. Nationalities - nacionalidades. Do it - lo hace. Don't - no. Them - ellas. But - pero. Simply - simplemente. After - después. However – sin embargo. Mexican - mexicano. Salvadoran - salvadoreño. Argentine - argentino. Spanish - español. Brazilian - brasileños. Honduran - hondureño. Peruvian - peruano. Missing - faltantes. Ending - terminación. Means - significa. Home - hogar. Explaining - explicando. Coming - viniendo. Good - bueno. PAGE # 10: Walking - caminando. Studying - estudiando. Living - viviendo. Talking - hablando. About - acerca de. Parties - fiestas. All over the world - en todo el mundo. Expression - expresión. Happiness - felicidad. Everywhere - en todas partes. Different - diferentes. Reasons - razones. Celebrations - celebraciones. Dates - fechas. Like - como. Beautiful - linda. Hosts - anfitriones. Of course - por supuesto. All of them – todos ellos. Brought – trajeron. Cake - pastel. Cookies - galletas. Sodas - sodas. More or less - más o menos. People - gentes. Women - mujeres. Men - hombres. Looks - se ve. Delicious - delicioso. Probably - probablemente. Costs - cuesta. Must be - deben costar. Outside - afuera. Inside - adentro. By - por. Entrance - entrada. Everything - todo. Free - gratis. See - ver. Really - realmente. Makes - hace. Everybody - a todos. Feel at home - sentirse en casa. Want to see - quieren ver. Satisfied - satisfechos. Willing - deseoso. PAGE # 11: Laughing - riéndose. Jokes - chistes. Hearing - oyendo. Telling - contando. Taking place - llevándose a cabo. Because - porque. Attend - asisten. Work - trabajo. When - cuando. Finishes - termine. Will feel - sentirán. Sad - tristes. Moment - momento. Dancing - bailando. Piñata - piñata. Well - bien. Ready - listo. To be cut - para ser cortado. Many - muchas. Pieces - piezas, partes. Mr. - el señor. Mrs. - la señora. To whom - a quién. Who - quién. What - qué. Why - por qué. How much - cuánto, cuánta. How many - cuántas, cuántos. How - cuán. Where - donde. Whose – de quién. How come – por qué. PAGE # 12: Presents - regalos. Sing - cantan. Thank - agradecen. Whose - de quién. Is there - hay. Afternoon - tarde. Find - encuentra. Each one of them - cada una de ellas. Most - la mayoría. Answered - contestadas. Main - principal. Point - punto. That - que. Story - historia. Real - real. Thank - agradecen. Guests - invitados. PAGE # 13 Listen - escuchar. A lot - mucha. Dollars - dólares. Go - van. Prefer - prefieren. Only - solamente. To eat - comer. Others - otros. Do drink and eat - sí beben y comen. Supplying - suministro. Nutrients - nutrientes. Human beings - seres humanos. Survive - sobreviven. Without - sin. Eating - comer. Places - lugares. Supply - abastecen. Meals - comidas. Specially - especialmente. Supermarkets - supermercados. Buy - compran. Comes - viene. Farms - fincas, haciendas. Country - país. Foreign - extranjeros. Countries - países. More -

más. Expensive - caros. Which - cuáles. **PAGE # 14:** Mom - mamá. I want - quiero. Ice cream - helado. Baby - bebé, nene, nena. Come on - vamos. Small one - pequeño. Have - tienes. Remember - te recuerdas. Better - mejor. How much is it? - ¿Cuánto vale?. Mommy - mamita. Smack - beso. **PAGE # 15:** Accompanied - acompañada. Existence - existencia. As shown - como se muestra. Pastes - pastas. Arrival - llegada. Industrial - industrial. Invented - inventado. Measures - medidas. Selling - vender. Buying - comprar. Ounce - onza. Pound - libra. Kilo - kilo. Arroba - arroba. Quintal - quintal. Also - también. Can - lata. Bag - bolsa. Box - caja. Liter - litro. Gallon - galón. Probable ones - probables. Give - dan. Sense - sentido. Counted - contados. **PAGE # 16:** Slice - rebanada. Barrel - barril. Cup - taza. A lot of - mucho. A little - poco. Case - caso. Indefinite - indefinido. Article - artículo. While - mientras. Characteristics - caracteristitcas. Included - incluído. We will explain - explicaremos. Again - de nuevo. Make - hacer. Knowledge - conocimiento. **PAGE # 17:** Mentioned - mencionados. Bottle - embotellar. Pack - empacar. Can - enlatar. Conserve - conservan. Mention them - las mencionamos. Mass - masicos. Notice - note. Expression - expresión. Attention - atención. **PAGE # 18:** Share - comparten. Place - lugar. Mean - significan. Almost - casi. Except - excepto. Salvation - salvación. Lose - pierden. Original - original. Presentation - presentación. Bottled - embotellados. Bagged - embolsados. Canned - enlatados. Wrapped - envueltos. Fill - llenar. Blanks - espacios. **PAGE # 19:** Willing - dispuesto. Stands - estantes. Divided - divididos. Types - tipos, clases. Toilet paper – papel higiénico. Napkins - servilletas. Forks, knives and spoons - cubiertos. Disposable - desechables. Non-disposable - durables. Lollipops – paletas. Cabbage – repollo. Meat- carne. **PAGE # 20:** Ma'am - madam. Kind - bondadoso. **PAGE # 21** Solutions - soluciones. Stated - dijimos. Parts - partes. Nation - nación. Produced - producidos. Consumed - consumidos. Import - importar. Such - tales. Demand - demanda. Group - grupo. Named - Nombrados. Geographical - geográfico. Altogether - todos juntos. Extension - extensión. Square - cuadrados. Which - el cuál. Measures - mide. Crossed - cruzado. Very south - mero sur. Approximately - aproximadamente. Inhabitants - habitantes. Boarded by - rodeado por. Huge - enorme. The biggest - el más grande. Vegetation - vegetación. All - todos. Here - aquí. Exit - salida. Sea - mar. Capital - capital. Provinces - provincias. Bound - hacen frontera con, rodean. History - historia. Is leaving - sale, se marcha. Budget - presupuesto. Difficult - difícil. Often - frecuentemente. Changes - cambia. Individual - individual. Income - ingreso. Should - debería. A month - al mes. **PAGE # 22:** What's Brazil like? - ¿Cómo es Brasil?. So big - tan grande. Minimal - mínimo. Salary - salario. Smallest - más pequeña. Biggest - más grande. **PAGE # 23:** Includes - incluye. Forty word - de cuarenta palabras. Your - su. **PAGE # 24:** Statement - declaración, acuerdo. **PAGES # 25, 26 AND 27:** Vocabularies. **PAGE # 28:** Given - dados. Join - Unir. **PAGE # 29:** Relative - Relativas. Explain - Explicar. Come - vienes. Walks - camina. Plays - juega. Write - escriba. Short - corta. Mention - mencione. Statement - declaración. False - falsas. Underline - subráyelos. Five of them -cinco de ellas. North end - extremo norte. Outlet - salida.

EXAM FOR UNIT # 1 (100/100 = 100%) (COURSE QUICK ENGLISH 2 PART "A")

SERIES I: (10 points) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE PICTURES:

SAUL VELASCO IS AN ANNOUNCER:

1. WHO IS HE? _____
2. WHAT IS HE? _____
3. WHERE IS HE FROM? _____
_____

LAKE ATITLAN IS IN SOLOLA:

4. WHAT IS IT? _____
5. WHERE IS IT? _____
_____

SERIES II: (5 points) WRITE THE SINGULARS OF THE GIVEN PLURALS AND JOIN THEM BY A LINE:

_____	WE.
_____	YOU.
_____	THEY.

SERIES III: (10 points) CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES TO THEIR AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORMS.

1. AFF: _____.
   INT: IS JOHN AN ARCHITECT?
   NEG: _____.
2. AFF: _____.
   INT: ARE YOU MARRIED?
   NEG: _____.
3. AFF: _____.
   INT: IS THE ZEBRA NICE?
   NEG: _____.
4. AFF: _____.
   INT: ARE THE STUDENTS IN CLASS?
   NEG: _____.
5. AFF: _____.
   INT: ARE YOU HAPPY TODAY?
   NEG: _____.

SERIES IV: (10 points) CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM SINGULAR TO PLURAL AND VICEVERSA:

1. WE ARE ENGINEERS. _____
2. YOU ARE A LAWYER. _____
3. THEY ARE ACCOUNTANTS. _____
4. IT IS A DOG. _____
5. SHE IS MY SISTER. _____

SERIES V: (5 points) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. IS HE A GOOD CLASSMATE? _____
2. IS IT OUR CLASS? _____
3. ARE YOU FRIENDS? _____
4. IS SHE A SECRETARY? _____
5. ARE THEY GOOD PEOPLE? _____

SERIES VI: (5 points) WRITE NEGATIVE CONTRACTIONS FOR THE SENTENCES:

1. I AM GUATEMALAN. _____
2. SHE IS ARGENTINE. _____
3. IT IS SPANISH. _____
4. THEY ARE PERUVIAN. _____
5. YOU ARE HONDURAN. _____

SERIES VII: (10 points) WITH THE ING FORM MAKE RELATIVE SENTENCES FROM THE ONES ON THE LEFT. EXAMPLE: I PLAY TENNIS. I AM PLAYING TENNIS. (USE TO BE FORMS)

1. THE TEACHER EXPLAINS THE LESSON. _____
2. YOU COME TO SCHOOL _____
3. I STUDY SPANISH. _____
4. RITA WALKS IN THE PARK. _____
5. PETER PLAYS TENNIS. _____

SERIES VIII: (10 points) WRITE A COMPOSITION ABOUT KANDY'S BIRTHDAY PARTY:

_____

_____

_____

SERIES IX: (10 points) FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOG:

A. MOM I WANT _____ ICE CREAM SUNDAE _____ .
B. BUT _____ YOU ALREADY HAD _____ .
A. COME ON, ONLY A _____ ONE.
B. BUT YOU HAVE A _____ , REMEMBER?
A. _____ I'M BETTER _____ .
B. _____ HOW MUCH IS IT?
A. THANKS MOMMY, _____ .
B. YOU'RE WELCOME, LITTLE ONE.

SERIES X: (10 points) FROM THE LIST OF FOODS MENTION FOUR LIQUIDS, THREE SOLIDS AND THREE GRAINS:

LIQUIDS: 1._____ 2._____ 3 & 4._____
SOLIDS: 1._____ 2._____ 3._____
GRAINS: 1._____ 2._____ 3._____

SERIES XI: (5 points) CIRCLE THE CORRECT LETTERS FOR THE STATEMENT: THE PROCESSES FOR A PRODUCT TO PASS FROM NONCOUNT TO COUNT ARE:

A. MOVING. B. PACKING. C. BOTTLING. D. SQUEEZING. E. SHAKING. F. WRAPPING G. CANNING. H. DRINKING. I. BOXING. J. SWALLOWING.

SERIES XII: (5 points) IN THE COMPOSITION UNDERLINE FIVE FALSE SENTENCES:

VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, ETC. FORM THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA. SOUTH AMERICA HAS A GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF 6,880,706 CENTIMETERS. BRAZIL, WHICH IS THE SMALLEST COUNTRY IN SOUTH AMERICA, MEASURES 8,511,9966 CMS^2. ECUADOR IS THE COUNTRY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PLANET. IT IS IN THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA. IT IS CROSSED BY THE EQUATOR.
ARGENTINA IS AT THE VERY NORTH OF AMERICA. IT IS A COUNTRY WITH APPROXIMATELY THIRTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS. IT SHARES A BORDER WITH URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, CHILE, BRAZIL AND BOLIVIA. THE CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA IS LA PAZ. VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA ARE AT THE NORTH END OF SOUTH AMERICA.
PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA DON' T HAVE AN OUTLET TO THE OCEAN.

SERIES XIII: (5 points) GIVE QUESTIONS FOR THE ANSWERS AND VICEVERSA:

1. WHAT IS SOUTH AMERICA? _____ .
2. _____ IT'S THE CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA.
3. WHICH COUNTRY MEASURES 3,284,426 SQUARE MILES? _____ .
4. _____ HE'S NESTOR KICHNER.
5. WHEN DO YOU STUDY? _____ .

*** UNIT # 2 ***

*** THE ORDINAL NUMBERS ***

The ordinal numbers are a very important part in any language, since they give specific positions. From first to one hundredth, they are as follows:

Abbreviation		Abbreviation	
1st.	FIRST.	19th.	NINETEENTH.
2nd.	SECOND.	20th.	TWENTIETH.
3rd.	THIRD.	21st.	TWENTY-FIRST.
4th.	FOURTH.	29th.	TWENTY-NINTH.
5th.	FIFTH.	30th.	THIRTIETH.
6th.	SIXTH.	33rd.	THIRTY-THIRD.
7th.	SEVENTH.	40th.	FORTIETH.
8th.	EIGHTH.	44th.	FORTY-FOURTH.
9th.	NINTH.	50th.	FIFTIETH.
10th.	TENTH.	55th.	FIFTY-FIFTH.
11th.	ELEVENTH.	66th.	SIXTY-SIXTH.
12th.	TWELFTH.	70th.	SEVENTIETH.
13th.	THIRTEENTH.	77th.	SEVENTY-SEVENTH.
14th.	FOURTEENTH.	80th.	EIGHTIETH.
15th.	FIFTEENTH.	88th.	EIGHTY-EIGHTH.
16th.	SIXTEENTH.	90th.	NINETIETH.
17th.	SEVENTEENTH.	99th.	NINETY-NINTH.
18th.	EIGHTEENTH.	100th.	ONE HUNDREDTH.

As we can see, the ORDINAL NUMBERS are not difficult to learn, but to make the learning process easier, it is advisable to listen to the CD which, of course, will also help us learn better pronunciation.

(Exercise # 1) Answer the following questions:

CAN = PODER.

1. Can you pronounce the ordinal numbers from FIRST TO ONE HUNDREDTH?

_____

2. Can you write them? _____

THE AUXILIARY VERB CAN:

The Spanish meaning for this verb is PODER, but in English it has several interpretations or uses, that are going to be dealt with in the coming examples:

EXAMPLE # 1: **"CAN", REPRESENTING THE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL CAPACITY TO DO OR NOT TO DO SOMETHING.**

In the picture below we have a very good baseball player, he can do very well at this sport, but he doesn't know how to play basketball. He more or less knows how to play football (soccer). He goes swimming once a month. He also plays ping-pong every now and then. That means he can play baseball VERY WELL, that he doesn't know how to play basketball AT ALL, that he swims WELL; and we understand that he knows how to play ping-pong A LITTLE.

These questions are applicable to the picture above. Can you answer them?

More or less = 50%. So-so = 50%.

		PERCENTAGE
1. Can Sam play ping pong?	Yes, he can, a little.	That's 20%
2. Can Sam play soccer?	Yes, he can, well.	That's 70%
3. Can Sam swim?	Yes, he can, well.	That's 70%
4. Can Sam play baseball?	Yes, he can, very well.	That's 90%
5. Can Sam play basketball?	No, he can't at all.	That's 0%

Ex. Can King Kong come to Cancún? Yes, King Kong can come to Cancún.

(Exercise # 2) Say and write in what percentage these people can do sports:

Sam	They	John
Peter	Louis	They can horseback ride well. That's 70%.
Adan	James and Noel	Ernest

Oral exercise: Ask your classmate if he or she can do these or other activities.
(Written exercise # 3) Answer the following questions. Look at the examples 1 and 2.

Can you play tennis? Yes, I can a little. Can you learn English?_____
Can you play soccer? No, I can't at all. Can you ride a horse?_____
Can you swim?_____ Can you play basketball?_____
Can you exercise?_____ Can you sing songs?_____
Can you run a marathon?_____ Can you play the piano?_____
Can you ride a bicycle?_____ Can you play the guitar?_____

CAN WHEN USED FOR MAKING A CHOICE:

Can is also used for choices when people are deciding what to eat, what to buy, where to go, with whom to go to a party, etcetera, etcetera.
For this use of can we give an example of an invitation in the coming dialogue.

DIALOG

Peter: Hi, Mary. Where are you going?
Mary: Hello, Peter. I don't know yet.
Peter: Oh, Mary, we CAN go to a party or we CAN go to the movies.
Mary: Yes, but what time are we going to be back?
Peter: We CAN come back today or tomorrow.
Mary: Peter...I'm just a baby.
Peter: Well, see you later Mary.
Mary: Goodbye, Peter.

COMMENT: The use of each other and one another.
There's some love between Mary and Peter.
→ *They love each other.*
There's some help among classmates.
→ *They help one another.*

(Oral and written exercise # 4) Practice a dialog for making a choice about a trip with your classmate:

A. Hey friend, I have two tickets to travel. We CAN go to TIKAL or we CAN go to CHAMPEY.... What do you think?
B. _____
A. _____
B. _____
A. _____
B. _____

A. _____

B. _____

CAN REPRESENTING OFFERING OR ASKING FOR HELP:

Can is used when people offer help to other people or other beings, but it is also used to ask for help. The more common expressions in this case are: Can I help you? = ¿Le puedo servir en algo? OR Can you help me? = ¿Podría ayudarme?

As an example, here is a dialog at a restaurant: between a WAITER and two CUSTOMERS:

WAITER: Good morning sir, can I help you?
CUSTOMER 1: Can I have a cup of coffee please?
WAITER: Of course. With or without milk?
CUSTOMER 1: With milk, please.
WAITER: Here you are.
CUSTOMER 1: Thanks a lot.
CUSTOMER 2: Can I have the menu, please?
WAITER: Oh, sorry. Here it is.
Can I get you something to eat?
CUSTOMER 2: Yes, I would like some scrambled eggs.
WAITER: Will that be all?
CUSTOMER 2: Well, two slices of bread and a glass of water will be fine.
WAITER: Okay, Sir. In a moment.
CUSTOMER 2: Thanks a lot.

"CAN" WHEN USED TO MAKE EXCUSES:

When a person can't accept an invitation, such as going to a party, or when a person can't go to work, or help somebody, etc. he will make excuses by using the auxiliary verb CAN, as we can see in the following example, when the general manager of a company receives A CALL IN SICK.

A CALL IN SICK: TO MAKE AN EXCUSE:

BOSS: Good morning.
MRS. MILLER: Good morning, Mr. Johnson.
BOSS: Good morning. Who's speaking?
MRS. MILLER: This is Mrs. Miller.
BOSS: Oh, yeah, Mrs. Miller. How do you do?
MRS. MILLER: Fine, thanks, and you?
BOSS: Well, we're doing fine here.
MRS. MILLER: Oh, I'm glad to hear that. I'm calling because my husband CAN'T attend work today.
BOSS: CAN'T he? Why not?

MRS. MILLER: Because he's very sick.
BOSS: Can he come tomorrow?
MRS. MILLER: Yes, I hope he can.
BOSS: I'll wait for him tomorrow.
MRS. MILLER: Thanks a lot, Mr. Johnson. Good-bye.
BOSS: Good-bye, Mrs. Miller.

COMMENT: Mr. Miller is a very good worker at a supermarket. He is a cashier, but today he CAN'T GO TO WORK BECAUSE HE HAS THE FLU: so his wife calls up his boss for him. Mr. Johnson, who is her husband's boss, answers and there's the dialog we have above.

(Exercise # 5) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Can Mr. Miller go to work today?_____
2. Why can't Mr. Miller go to work today?_____
3. Can he go to work tomorrow?_____
4. Why?_____
5. Can you work on Sunday?_____

Whenever you ask favors or other people ask favors of you, there will be the tendency of using the word CAN: as we can see in the following story:

RUNNING INTO AN OLD FRIEND:

Two old friends run into each other at a restaurant. They both invited their girlfriends to have dinner, but unfortunately one of them lost his wallet and he doesn't know where it is. In his despair, he walks to the bathroom and.... There he is.... An old classmate from years ago, and so our friend approaches him and ...

BEN: Hello Joe... How are you?
JOE: Oh, Ben, is that you? (Am I glad to see you!)
BEN: (I can't believe my eyes!) Here I am meeting you man.
JOE: Well, I came with my girlfriend.
BEN: Where is she? Can I meet her?
JOE: Sure you can. She's waiting for me.
BEN: So is my girlfriend. Are you in a hurry, or we can talk?
JOE: (Never mind,) I can talk. I have time.
BEN: Listen, my girlfriend and I are having an evening out, and I lost my wallet, so I can't pay the bill. Can you lend me $70.00?
JOE: Oh, I don't think I can. Only if they take credit cards.
BEN: Of course they do. Then you can help me?
JOE: Of course I can.
BEN: Can you and your girlfriend sit with us?
JOE: Ah, ha, we can. Do you remember teacher James?
BEN: Uh, hu, he was always very proud of himself, and he gave quizes every week....

Who borrows money? _____ Who lends money?_____

1.CAN is a word used for making conversations more polite sometimes, but the 2.politeness begins with the greetings and farewells people give to one another. There are 3.many greetings and farewells, WHICH ARE THE MAIN TOOLS people use to begin a 4.conversation. There are several kinds, which can be very different. Some of them are used 5.on the street as SLANG, or what they call street language, and others are used in 6.governmental spheres, newspapers, universities, etcetera. They belong to the category of 7.cultured language. There is also the average language, which will contain a specific 8.standard language plus a mix of both cultured and street languages. The following is a list 9.of the most-used Greetings and Farewells.

GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

GREETINGS	GREETINGS	EXERCISE FOR OPTIONAL ANSWERS:
HI.		
HI DUDE! (Slang)		
HELLO!		
HELLO DUDE! (Slang)		
WHAT'S UP? (Colloquial)		
WHAT'S NEW?		
WHAT GIVES? (Slang)		
HOW ARE YOU?		FINE THANKS, AND YOU?
HOW DO YOU DO?		
HOW ARE YOU GETTING ALONG?		FINE...WHAT ABOUT YOU?
HOW'VE YOU BEEN DOING?		
HOW ARE YOU DOING?		
HOW'S IT GOING?		
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.		
GOOD MORNING.		
GOOD AFTERNOON.		
GOOD EVENING.		
GOOD NIGHT.		
LONG TIME NO SEE! (Slang)		
NICE TO SEE YOU		THE SAME HERE.
NICE SEEING YOU.		
GLAD TO SEE YOU.		
A PLEASURE TO MEET YOU.		THANKS...THE SAME HERE.
NICE TO MEET YOU.		
NICE MEETING YOU.		
GLAD TO MEET YOU.		THE SAME HERE.
IT'S SO GOOD TO SEE YOU!		SAME HERE. (colloquial)
HI JOHN. THIS IS TOMMY.		NICE TO MEET YOU TOMMY
WHAT'S GOING ON?		
HEY, WHAT'S HAPPENING? (Colloquial)		

FAREWELLS

FAREWELLS

(ORAL PRATICE)

	OPTIONAL ANSWERS:
SAY HI TO YOUR BROTHER	THANKS I WILL.
SAY HI TO YOUR SISTER	THANK YOU.
GOODBYE. OR GOOD-BYE	BYE
BYE-BYE	TILL SOON
SO LONG	SEE YOU / BYE.
SEE YOU LATER	ALL RIGHT. BYE.
SEE YOU TOMORROW	BE CAREFUL
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK	OKAY, SO LONG.
SEE YOU IN TEN DAYS	ALL RIGHT.
NICE TALKING TO YOU	THE SAME HERE.
NICE SEEING YOU	THANKS.
NICE MEETING YOU	THE SAME HERE.
TAKE CARE	YOU, TOO. THANKS.
HAVE A NICE DAY	THE SAME TO YOU.
HAVE A GOOD DAY	YOU TOO.
RELAX	THANKS. I'LL TRY
GOD BLESS YOU	THE SAME TO YOU.
TAKE IT EASY	SURE.
HAVE A GOOD TIME IN GUATEMALA	YOU TOO.
ENJOY YOUR STAY IN GUATEMALA	THANK YOU.

COMMENT: These greetings and farewells may convey strong feeling, sometimes individualized forms of them can be made up. They may often express in words what a person's spirit is feeling. Some of them can be used indiscriminately at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of conversations. Some of them have literal translations, but others only have idiomatic interpretations that can vary from one country to another, from one state to another or even in different regions or among different circles of people within the same state. Here are some examples of possible short dialogs for the students to practice:

DIALOG # 1 (AT WORK) (BOSS AND WORKER)

B- Good morning Mr. Robinson. How are you today?

W- Fine thanks. And you Mr. Johnson?

B- Oh, I'm very well, thanks.

W- Well, it is a nice day today, isn't it?

B- Yes, it's nice and sunny. Well, see you later, Mr. Robinson.

W- All right, Mr. Johnson.

DIALOG # 2 (AT SCHOOL) (TEACHER AND STUDENTS)

A- Good morning everybody. How are you today?

B- Very well, thank you, and you?

A- I'm just fine, ready to begin a new class.

B- Teacher, we feel tired, we have exams tomorrow, please....

A- All right today I want you to speak only English....

B- But teacher, we have special activities.

A- Come on...!

DIALOG # 3 (IN THE STREET) (SOME USE OF SLANG)

A- Hey, dude... What's up?

B- Hi buddy... What gives?

A- Well, not much.

B- How are you getting along with life?

A- So far, so good.

B- Ah, ha, see you later, alligator.

A- Bye, man.

DIALOG # 4 (A POSSIBLE DIALOG BETWEEN CLASSMATES OR NEIGHBORS)

A- Hi dude! Long time no see!

B- Hello, my friend Danny!

A- What's up?

B- Nothing special, and how are you?

A- Fine. And you?

B- I'm okay, thanks.

A- How is everybody in your family?

B- Everybody is okay. What about your family?

A- We're doing fine, Louis, thanks.

B- Okay. It's very nice seeing you. I've gotta go now.

A- So long and take care.

B- Thanks. Good-bye.

A- Bye-bye.

DIALOG # 5 (IN THE OFFICE)

A- Good afternoon, Miss Brown.

B- Good afternoon, Mr. Miller. How are you?

A- Fine, thank you, and you?

B- Fine, thanks.

A- How is everything going?

B- Oh, everything is fine.

A- Good. It's nice seeing you.

B- Same here.

A- I'll see you tomorrow.

B- Yes, say hi to your brother Simon.

A- Thank you. Good-bye.

B- Good-bye.

DIALOG # 6 (INTRODUCING PEOPLE)

This dialog is produced by three persons who will be named A, B and C.

A. Hello Kandy. How are you?

B. Fine, thanks, and you?

A. Very well, thanks.

B. How nice to see you!

A. The same here. This is my friend Tommy.

C. Hello Kandy. How are you?

B. I'm fine.

A. Well Kandy, we must be going. We have an English test today.

B. That's okay. Good luck.

A. Thanks a lot. See you later.

B. Okay, good-bye.

C. Nice meeting you, Kandy.

B. Thanks, the same here.

A,C. Bye-bye.

Do you like to introduce people?_____

DIALOG # 7 (ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF INTRODUCING PEOPLE)

A. Hi John. This is my friend Susan.
B. Hi Susan. How are you?
C. Good, and you?
B. I'm okay.
A. Well, this is a nice afternoon, isn't it?
C. Yes. By the way, I need to go to my class.
B. Shall we accompany you, Susan?
C. Thanks a lot, but I've got to go right now.
B. Susan, it's a pleasure to meet you.
C. The same here.
A. Well, Susan, take care of yourself.
C. I will. Good-bye.
A,B. Good-bye, Susan.

Do you like to be introduced to people?_____

DIALOG # 8 (A DIALOG IN A BOUTIQUE)

A- Good evening.
B- Good evening.
A- Excuse me, how much is that red blouse?
B- The red one is $ 22.00 and the blue one is $ 18.00.
A- What about the yellow ones?
B- They are on sale at $ 14.50 each.
A- What color blouses do you have?
B- White, black, green, blue, orange, purple and pink.
A- May I see the green one?
B- Sure, here you are.
A- Okay, I'll take these two blouses and the blue skirt.
B- It's $ 31.95.
A- Thank you. How much is it?
B- Well, all right.

Answer:
Are you gonna buy clothes soon?
_____
Where? _____
Why? _____

Clothes have always given people trouble when they need to be washed or ironed, or even sometimes people are not able to find them when they need them, but we don't usually think about all that when we have money in our pockets and we go shopping. The following story is about a family that isn't neat, they are a little messy and they sometimes leave their clothes in the living room. This family is composed of four members, and none of them is neat. Their names are: Sandy and Jaime, the Parents; and Kandy and Noel, the Children. Right now Kandy is 15 years old and Noel is 14. When there's some mess in your house who do you think is responsible for it?_____
_____

Now it is time to learn the **POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS.** When something belongs to someone, you can show possession by the simple addition of the 'S after the name or occupation of the person. Example: Gabriel's chair. Julio's watch. Dina's pencil. The student's book. The teacher's methodology. Mayra's purse.

(Exercise # 6) According to the prior story of the family, take a look at the pictures and write sentences with 'S to define who owns each of the pieces shown in the picture. Answer the questions: Whose .... is this? Whose .... are these?

Kandy's shorts.

Therefore...Kandy's blouse is on the table, Jaime's jacket is on the chair. Noel's shoes ah... are on the rug and Sandy's jeans are on the t.v. set. It is now time for us to learn the **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE.** The possessive adjective shows possession of the singular and plural persons. They are listed as follows.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1.	MY = mi, mis.	OUR = nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras
2.	YOUR = su, sus, tu, tus	YOUR = su, sus
3.	HIS = su, sus	
4.	HER = su, sus	THEIR = su, sus
5.	ITS = su, sus	

EXAMPLES:

I am Kandy.	This is MY book.
You are a student.	That is YOUR teacher.
He is happy.	HIS birthday is today.
She is a good student.	HER grades are high.
It is my house.	ITS color is blue.
We are classmates.	OUR teacher is Benjamin.
You are teachers.	YOUR room is the main office.
They are new pupils.	THEIR classroom is next door.

(Exercise # 7) Change the previous sentences on the left to their interrogative form and the ones on the right to their negative form. If there is enough time, do the exercise written and orally.

INTERROGATIVE FORM:	NEGATIVE FORM:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

When something possesses something else, to show the possession we use the word OF, as we can see in the following examples, except for live beings:

1. The color of the taxi is yellow.
2. My dog's name is Terry.
3. The price of life.
4. The benefits of being good.
5. The measurement of time is always accurate.
6. The name of the institution is Winners.
7. The colors of the rainbow are beautiful.
8. The teacher's methodology is good.
9. The design of this school is nice.
10. We should understand the secrets of love.

In the examples above we have some phrases and some sentences. Identify the phrases and then change the sentences to interrogative and negative forms in the order they appear.

INTERROGATIVE FORM:	NEGATIVE FORM:

We also have another group of pronouns that are very important in the process of learning the language. They are called:

OBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
ME = me (a mi)	US = nos
YOU = le, lo, la (a usted)	YOU = les, los, las
Te (a ti)	

HIM = le, lo
HER = le, la
IT = le, lo, la

THEM = les, los, las

Examples:

1. I often visit (you). I love (you). I call (them). I understand (him). I love (him).
2. You tell (me). You speak to (them). You give (us) time. You visit (me). You love (her).
3. He talks to (you). He teaches (them). He likes (her). He advises (us). He tells (you).
4. She brings (us). She motivates (them). She helps (her). She forgets (him). She loves (you).
5. It barks at (us). It scares (them). It amazes (you). It likes (us). It dominates (us).
6. We enjoy (it). We like (them). We learn (them). We achieve (it). We take (them).
7. You finish (it). You take (them). You count (us). You believe (me). You help (him).
8. They understand (you). They obey (him). They like (us). They love (her). They finish (it).

(Exercise # 8) Now make one interrogative and one negative phrase or sentences from the examples you have above. From each of the lines choose the first example for the interrogative form and the second for the negative as shown in example 1.

INTERROGATIVE FORM:	NEGATIVE FORM:
1. Do you often visit me?	I don't love you.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

(Exercise # 9) Now fill in the blanks in the following composition with Object Pronouns:

1. There are four people in my family. My father is Jose Antonio, my mother is Leticia,
2. my sister is Iris and I am Daniel. We get along very well with one another. When my
3. father is angry I tell _____ to relax and I also help _____ in doing _____. My
4. mother is different. She loves _____very much and she is a patient person. She and
5. Iris get along very well. She always tells _____ to be careful, especially when she
6. comes back from school. Iris is the most wonderful sister I have, because I have only
7. one. She loves _____ and I love _____ too. I am always late for dinner. Sometimes I
8. say to myself, Daniel, why aren't you nicer to your parents? My parents are the best. I
9. obey _____, I love _____ and they are worth everything to me. They pay a lot of
10. attention to Iris and me, since we are the children of the house. They always tell _____
11. to behave correctly and to study hard. We hope you as a reader like this composition
12. and we invite _____ to continue studying hard because this book has a lot of
13. interesting information.

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS are used when a person is using a sentence that has the same person involved twice within the same idea. That is, if we say: "I am talking to myself", we are referring to a person in the same idea twice.

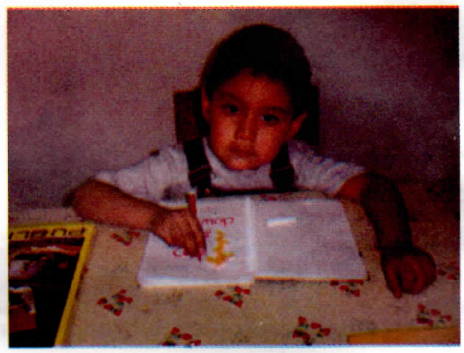
* REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS *

SINGULAR:		PLURAL:	
MYSELF =	Yo mismo (a) Mi mismo (a)	OURSELVES =	Nosotros (as) mismos (as)
YOURSELF =	Ud. mismo (a) Tu mismo (a)	YOURSELVES =	Ustedes mismos(as)
HIMSELF =	el mismo		
HERSELF=	ella misma	THEMSELVES =	ellos mismos, ellas mismas
ITSELF =	el, ello, ella mismo(a)		

Do you sometimes talk to yourself? What do you say?

EXAMPLES: Let's take a look at the following sentences:

1. I like myself.
2. Do the homework by yourself.
3. Narciso says he loves himself.
4. Madonna doesn't believe herself.
5. The dog wants to catch itself.
6. We must love ourselves.
7. You must be at peace with yourselves.
8. Susan and David don't understand themselves.
9. I have confidence in myself.
10. Believe in yourself.



(EXERCISE # 10) Change the previous examples to their interrogative and negative forms:

INTERROGATIVE FORM:	NEGATIVE FORM:
1.Ex. Do you like yourself?	I don't like myself.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

We should also learn the possessive pronouns which are the following:

SINGULAR ****** POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS****** **PLURAL**

MINE = mío, mía, míos, mías
YOURS = suyo(s), suya(s)
HIS = suyo(s), suya(s)
HERS = suyo(s), suya(s)
ITS = suyo(s), suya(s)

OURS = nuestro(s), nuestra(s)
YOURS = suyo(s), suya(a)

THEIRS = suyo(s), suya(s)

(EXERCISE # 11) Now from the sentences below write the first four ones in their interrogative forms and the ones that follow in their negative forms:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

1. This house is mine.
2. The Quick English Book is yours.
3. Those pens are his.
4. That idea is hers.

INTERROGATIVE FORM:

_____
_____
_____
_____

NEGATIVE FORM:

5. That red necklace is its.
6. We think the opportunity is ours.
7. They like to say that the car is yours.
8. Help children, the future is theirs.

_____
_____
_____
_____

Now let's check the vocabulary in unit # 2.

VOCABULARY OF UNIT # 2. PAGES 44, 45 AND 46

PAGE # 30: Ordinal - ordinales. Organize - organizan. Specific - específicas. Positions - posiciones. From - del. To - al. One hundredth - centésimo. As follows - siguientes. Abbreviation - abreviatura. As - como. See - ver. To learn - de aprender. Learning - aprendizaje. Easier - más fácil. Advisable - aconsejable. To listen - escuchar. Will help us - nos ayudará. Learn – aprender. Can - puedes. Write them - escribirlos. Meaning - significado. Means - significa. Several - varias. Interpretations - interpretaciones. Uses - usos. Coming - venidero. **PAGE # 31:** Representing - representando. Physical - física. Capacity - capacidad. To do - hacer. Something - algo. Player - jugador. Sport - deporte. How to play - como jugar. Football (soccer) - balompié. Swimming - a nadar. Once a month - una vez al mes. Every now and then - de vez en cuando. Very well - muy bien. At all - para nada. Swims - nada. Understand - entendemos. Knows - sabe. A little - un poco. Applicable - aplicables. **PAGE # 32:** If - si. Other - otras. Activities - actividades. Look at - mire. Making - hacer. Choice - elección. Used - usado. Deciding - decidiendo. Go - ir. Invitation - invitación. Where are you going? - ¿A dónde va? Know - sé. Yet - todavía. Or - o. Be back - regresar. Just - solo. Later - más tarde. Goodbye - adiós. Oral - oral. Practice - practique. Trip - viaje. Tickets - boletos. **PAGE # 33:** Offering - ofrecer. Asking - pedir. Help - ayuda. Is used - se usa. Offer - ofrece. Beings - seres. Common - comunes. Case - caso. Customer - cliente. Sir - señor. Cup - taza. Thanks a lot - muchas gracias. Menu - menú. Scrambled eggs - huevos revueltos. Slices - rodajas. Make excuses - dar excusas. Accept - aceptar. Going - ir. Will make excuses - dará excusas. By using - al usar. Receives - recibe. A call in

sick - una llamada por enfermedad, excusa por enfermedad. Who's speaking? - ¿Quién habla? PAGE # 34: Flu - gripe. So - así que. Calls up - llama a. Whenever - siempre que. Ask for favors - pides favores. You are asked for them - se te piden. Will tend - tenderá. Word - palabra. Running into an old friend - encontrando a un viejo amigo. Despair - desesperación. Approaches him – se le acerca. Am I glad to see you! - ¡Qué gusto de verte! Believe my eyes - creer. Waiting for me - esperándome. Too - también. In a hurry - apurado. An evening out - una salida nocturna. Wallet - Billetera. Pay - pagar. Lend me - prestarme. They take credit cards - aceptan tarjetas de crédito. Of course they do - por supuesto que si. Then - entonces. With us - con nosotros. Proud of himself - orgulloso de si mismo. Quizes - exámenes cortos. Every - cada. PAGE # 35: More polite - más corteses. Politeness - cortesía. Begins - comienza. People give to one another - La gente se da. Tools - herramientas. Slang - caló. Governmental - gubernamentales. Spheres - esferas. Universities - universidades. Average - promedio. Will contain - contendrá. Standard - normal. Mix - mezcla. Cultured - culto. Most used - más usados. Dude - Caballerete, mano. What's up? - ¿Qué hubo?. What's new? - ¿Que hay de nuevo?. What gives? - ¿Que húboles, etc.?. How are you getting along? - ¿Cómo te está yendo?. How've you been doing? - ¿Cómo te va?. How's it going? - ¿Cómo va todo? Ladies and gentlemen - damas y caballeros. Good morning - buen día. Good afternoon - buena tarde. Good evening - buenas noches. Good night - buenas noches. Long time no see! - ¡Tanto tiempo sin verte! Nice to see you - gusto de verte. Nice seeing you - gusto de verte. A pleasure to meet you - un placer conocerte. Glad to see you - gusto de verte. Nice to meet you - gusto de conocerte . Glad to meet you - gusto de conocerte. PAGE # 36 Say hi to your brother - saludes a tu hermano. Say hi to your sister - saludes a tu hermana. Bye-bye - adiós. So long - hasta la vista. See you later - te veo más tarde. See you tomorrow - te veo mañana. See you next week - te veo la próxima semana. See you in ten days - te veo en 10 días. Nice talking to you - gusto de platicarte. Nice seeing you - gusto de verte. Nice meeting you - gusto de conocerte. Take care - cuídate. Have a nice day - ten un bonito día. Take it easy - tómalo suave. Have a good time in Guatemala - que la pases bien en Guatemala. Enjoy your stay in Guatemala - Disfruta tu estadía en Guatemala. May- pueden. Convey – llevar. Be used at - ser usados en. Beginning - principio. At the end - al final. Interpretation - interpretación. Vary - variar. Within - dentro de. The very same state - El mismísimo estado. For the students to practice - para que los alumnos practiquen. At work - en el trabajo. Boss - jefe. Turn out to be – venir a ser. Didn't it? - ¿Oh no? PAGE # 37: Everybody - todos. I'm just fine - estoy muy bien. All right - muy bien. I want you to speak - quiero que hablen. Come on - vamos. Buddy - camarada. So far, so good - hasta aquí bien. Nothing - nada. I've gotta go now - tengo que marcharme ya. PAGE # 38: The same here - igualmente. Making introductions - presentando personas. Is produced - es producido. How nice to see you ! - ¡Que agradable verte! We must be going - debemos irnos. Good luck - buena suerte. PAGE # 39: Another - otro. Swimming class - clase de natación. Leave - partir, marchar. Shopping center - centro de compras. The red one - la roja. The blue one - la azul . The yellow ones - las amarillas. At $14.50 each - a $14.50 cada una. Colors - colores. White - blanco. Black - negro. Green - verde. Orange - anaranjado. Purple - corinto, morado, púrpura. Pink - rosado. Sky-blue - celeste. May I see? - ¿Puedo ver? Sure - seguro. Here you are - aquí tiene. I'll take - me llevaré. Clothes - ropa. Given - dado. Trouble - problema. To be washed - ser

lavados. Ironed - planchadas. Even - aún. Sometimes - algunas veces. Don't think - no pensamos. Affairs - asuntos. Pocket - bolsillo. We go shopping - vamos de compras. Neat - ordenada. Is composed - se compone. None of them - ninguno de ellos. Their - sus. PAGE # 40: Something - algo. Belongs - pertenece. Simple - simple. Dina's pencil - el lápiz de Dina. The student's book - el libro del estudiante. Methodology – metodología. Purse – bolsa de mujer. According - según. Take a look - delè un vistazo. Define - definir. Owns - posee. Rug - alfombra. The time for us - el momento en que nosotros. My - mi, mis. Your - su, sus de usted, o tu , tus de ti. His - su, sus de él. Her - su, sus de ella. Its- su, sus de impersonal. Our - nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras de nosotros. Your - su, sus de ustedes. Their - su, sus de ellos, ellas. Grades - notas. Pupils - alumnos. Enough - suficiente. Written - escrito. PAGE # 41: Possesses - posee. Possession - posesión. Accurate – exactitud. Methodology - metodología. Phrases - frases. Identify - identifique. Transform them - transfórmelas. Process - proceso. Learning - aprender. They are called - son llamados. Object pronouns - pronombres objeto. Me - me (a mí). You - le, la, lo, (a usted), te (a tí). PAGE # 42: Him - le, lo (a él). Her - le, la (a ella). It - le, lo, la, (a él, ella, ello impersonal). Us - nos (a nosotros, a nosotras). You - les, los, las (a ustedes). Them - les, los, las (a ellos, a ellas). I visit you tomorrow - te visito mañana. He teaches them - el les enseña. It barks at us - nos ladra. It amazes you - te asombra. It likes us - le caemos bien. It dominates us - nos domina. We achieve it - lo logramos. We take them - nosotros los llevamos. You count us - ustedes nos cuentan. You help him - ustedes le ayudan. They obey him - ellos le obedecen. They like us - les gustamos a ellos, les caemos bien. Choose - elija. In doing - en hacer. Patient - paciente. To be careful - tener cuidado. I say to myself - me digo a mi mismo. Nicer - más agradable. The best - el mejor. I obey - obedezco. And they are worth - y valen. The most - lo máximo. They pay a lot of attention - ellos ponen mucha atención. To behave - comportar. Correctly - correctamente. I hope you - espero que usted. Reader - lector. Studying hard - estudiando duro. Has - tiene. Interesting - interesante. PAGE # 43: Reflexive - reflexivos. Is using - está usando. Involved - involucrado. Twice - dos veces. Myself - yo mismo, mi mismo. Yourself - tu mismo, tu misma, usted mismo, usted misma. Himself - el mismo. Herself - ella misma. Itself - el, ello, ella impersonal mismo, misma. Ourselves - nosotros mismos, nosotras mismas. Yourselves - ustedes mismos. Themselves - ellos mismos, ellas mismas. Let's pay attention - pongamos atención. Thought - pensaba. Pass - pasar, ganar. About myself - acerca de mi mismo. Says - dice. Doesn't believe - no cree. Wants - quiere. Catch - agarrar. Peace - paz. Previous - previos. Should learn - deberíamos aprender. PAGE # 44: Mine - mío, mía, míos, mías. Yours - suyo, suya, suyos, suyas (de usted) tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas, (de tí) His - suyo, suya, suyos, suyas (de él). Hers - suyo, suya, suyos, suyas, (de ella). Its - suyo, suya, suyos, suyas, (de él, ella, ello impersonal). Ours - nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras. Yours - suyo, suya, suyos, suyas (de ustedes). Theirs - suyo, suya, suyos, suyas (de ellos o ellas). God - Dios. Loves - ama. World - mundo. Rules - reglas. Nature - naturaleza. Let's protect it - protejámosla. God bless you - Dios los bendiga. Future - futuro. PAGE # 45 AND 46: Vocabularies. PAGE # 47: Simple - simple. Valid - válido. Words - palabras. Rainbow - arcoiris. Parenthesis - paréntesis. Purse – bolsa de mujer.

EXAM FOR UNIT # 2 (100/100 = 100%) (COURSE QUICK ENGLISH 2 PART "B")

SERIES I: (10 points) WRITE THE ABBREVIATION FOR THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:

1.SECOND_____ 2.THIRD_____ 3.FIRST_____ 4.SIXTH_____ 5.NINTH_____

SERIES II: (10 points) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: (A SIMPLE YES OR NO, IS NOT VALID)

1.CAN YOU PLAY PING PONG?_____
2.CAN YOU SWIM?_____
3.CAN YOU PLAY BASEBALL?_____
4.CAN YOUR TEACHER SPEAK CHINESE?_____
5.CAN YOUR TEACHER PLAY TENNIS?_____

SERIES III: (20 points) FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOG:

PETER: HI MARY!_____ARE YOU GOING?
MARY: _____PETER. I DON'T KNOW YET.
PETER: OH MARY, WE CAN GO TO A PARTY ___WE___GO TO____MOVIES.
MARY: YES, BUT WHAT TIME____WE GOING TO BE BACK?
PETER: WE_____COME BACK TODAY OR WE_____COME BACK TOMORROW.
MARY: PETER, I'M_____A BABY.
PETER: WELL, SEE YOU_____, MARY.

SERIES IV: (15 points) GIVE THE TRANSLATION FOR THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

MY_____	OURS_____	THEIRS_____
YOURS_____	US_____	THEM_____
HIM_____	OURSELVES_____	MYSELF_____
HERSELF_____	OUR_____	THEIR_____
HIS_____	THEMSELVES_____	MINE_____

SERIES V: (10 points) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING DIALOG:

A: GOOD MORNING,_____. HOW ARE YOU TODAY?
B: _____,_____; AND YOU MR. JOHNSON?
A: OH, I'M VERY WELL, _____.
B: WELL, _____A NICE DAY TODAY, ISN'T IT?
A: YES, IT'S A_____DAY. WELL, SEE YOU LATER, MR. ROBINSON.

SERIES VI: (5 points) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1.CLAUDETTE'S SWEATER IS WHITE._____
2.KANDY'S SOCKS ARE PINK._____
3.MARTHA LETICIA'S PURSE IS BEAUTIFUL._____
4.THE COLOR OF THE TAXI IS YELLOW._____
5.THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW._____

SERIES VII: (20 points) WRITE THE CORRECT NUMBER IN THE PARENTHESIS:

1.THERE ARE FOUR PEOPLE IN MY FAMILY.
2.MY FATHER IS JOSE ANTONIO.
3.WE GET ALONG VERY WELL WITH ONE ANOTHER.
4.WHEN MY FATHER IS ANGRY I TELL HIM TO RELAX.
5.MY MOTHER IS DIFFERENT.
6.SHE ALWAYS TELLS ME TO BE CAREFUL.
7.IRIS IS THE MOST WONDERFUL SISTER.
8.HOW MANY SISTERS DO YOU HAVE?
9.MY PARENTS ARE THE BEST.
10.THEY PAY A LOT OF ATTENTION TO IRIS AND ME.

( )HOW DO YOU GET ALONG WITH YOUR RELATIVES?
( )WHAT DOES SHE ALWAYS TELL YOU?
( )WHO IS THE MOST WONDERFUL SISTER YOU EVER HAD?
( )WHO IS YOUR FATHER?
( )HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THERE IN YOUR FAMILY?
( )WHO IS THE BEST?
( )DO YOUR PARENTS PAY ATTENTION TO YOUR SISTER AND YOU?
( ) I HAVE ONLY ONE.
( )WHO IS DIFFERENT?
( )WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOUR FATHER IS ANGRY?

SERIES VIII: (10 points) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: (A SIMPLE YES OR NO ISN'T VALID)

1.DO YOU LIKE THIS CLASS?_____
2.ARE YOU LEARNING ENGLISH?_____
3.GOOD MORNING, EVERYBODY! HOW ARE YOU TODAY?_____
4.HOW'S EVERYTHING GOING?_____
5.WHAT'S YOUR SISTER'S NAME?_____

*** UNIT # 3 ***
*** THE USE OF LET'S ***

LET'S, used as a passive expression, can be used for making invitations like the ones we see in the coming dialogs:

A. Good morning Brenda. How are you today?
B. I'm fine. What about you?
A. I'm all right, thanks, Brenda. Let's go to the movies.
B. Oh, no thank you, Romeo. I have to study for an exam.
A. Of course. See you later. Bye.
B. Bye-bye.

LET'S is also used in the imperative way, as we can see in the dialog:

A. Let's go to school, my little boy.
B. Daddy, I'm not ready yet.
A. I don't know. Let's go right now.
B. Okay, here I am let's go.
A. Where's your backpack? You can't go to school without it!
B. Daddy, please give me five minutes and I'll be ready.
A. Well, let's hurry. Come on.

COMMENTS: If you receive an invitation to go somewhere like the movies, the theater, the circus, the beach or to a discotheque, do you accept it immediately or do you simply refuse it? In the next five lines we should write five reasons why you accept the invitation, and five reasons why you don't accept the invitation. Ex: Let's go to the movies...

REASONS TO SAY YES:	REASONS TO SAY NO:
1. Example: Yes, because I have time.	No, because I don't any have money.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

When you go to the movies do you sit in the front, in the middle or in the back? Among the reasons to say yes or no to an invitation there is one that is related to the activities a person likes to do, and it brings the following appropriate questions:

1. What do you do every day on weekdays?_____
2. What do you do on Saturdays?_____

3. What do you do on Sundays?_____

4. What's your occupation? _____

The following composition is an example of a weekday in an executive's life:

***** MR. MILLER'S LIFE *****

1. This is Mr. Miller's story on one of his tiresome weekdays. He is a very busy man. He is an
2. Engineer and the general manager of his company, which manufactures a lot of tables,
3. chairs, boards and furniture. Today is Monday, and every Monday, as on all the rest of the
4. weekdays, he wakes up at 5:30 a:m. Then he exercises for 25 minutes, after that he takes
5. a shower and immediately has breakfast at 6:15. He then brushes his teeth, says goodbye
6. to his wife, takes the car and drives to work, where he has to be by 7 a:m, which means it
7. takes him about 40 minutes to get to work. At 7 a.m. he begins supervising the staff to see
8. if everyone is working at the right place and doing what they are supposed to be doing.
9. He finishes with this by 7:30 and then retires to his office to have meetings and interviews
10. with some of the staff members. At 9 a.m. he begins making phone calls to some of the
11. company's clients and at 10 he takes a break and has a snack for 15 minutes. When he
12. gets back to his office he does some dictations to his secretary for about an hour. At
13. 11:15 he leaves the company to visit other companies and take care of other business.
14. At 1 p.m. he goes home and has lunch. At 2:15 he is back at the company, and has a
15. meeting with the accountant for a half hour. Then he looks over application forms and
16. checks the employees' documents to see if there are any problems to solve, like a wrong
17. social security number, a sick employee, etc. At 3:30 he goes to the places where the
18. employees are working, to check on how the production is going and at 5:30 he goes
19. home. He plays with his babies and stays with his wife, watches television, fixes dinner
20. sometimes, and sometimes he takes his wife out to the movies. When he takes his wife
21. to the movies he brings his mother to his house so she can take care of their two babies.
22. He is a very good father. He is always home early, except when he has visitors from
23. abroad, who he has some business with, and has to entertain, taking them to movies or
24. any place of amusement for them to have a good time.

DIVISIONS TO COMMUNICATE IN PRESENT TENSE

S 1. Now let's make a division in the language structure to make the learning easier. We are going to divide the ENGLISH LANGUAGE into STATIC AND DYNAMIC SENTENCES. STATIC ENGLISH refers to the sentences that have any of the auxiliaries: AM, IS OR ARE as the main verb, but these sentences do not have any ING GERUND FORM.

D 2. DYNAMIC ENGLISH refers to the sentences that have any verb, except the AUXILIARIES OF TO BE or any other auxiliary that is not DO or DOES. The following chart shows us some differences between STATIC and DYNAMIC English sentences. We are taking some examples from the composition about Mr. Miller: 3. (NOTE: There is a third classification that we particularly can name Stamic English since it includes Static and Dynamic English in the same sentence. Example: Mr. Miller is working today. Here the phrase is working represents STAMIC English.)

STATIC	DYNAMIC (verbs with some energy)
1. THIS IS MR. MILLER'S STORY. 2. HE IS A VERY BUSY MAN.	HIS COMPANY MANUFACTURES A LOT OF TABLES. HE WAKES UP AT 5:30.

(EXERCISE # 1) Continue separating sentences into static and dynamic until you get seven static and seven dynamic examples from the composition MR. MILLER'S LIFE.

STATIC SENTENCES:	DYNAMIC SENTENCES:
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

On the left of the chart below there is a quiet man. He is silent and he is on the ground. Nobody is with him. He is alone. The men on the right move because they do dynamic things. That means they need energy to do their actions. One of them exercises and runs, another jumps, there is also one who drives a car.

S

He is alone. He is on the ground.

He is quiet. He is silent.

D

He drives a car.

He jumps.

He runs.

(Exercise # 2) Change the sentences on the pictures to their interrogative and negative forms.

As we can see, there is not any energy used in the static sentences, since the people are there, but they aren't expelling any energy, while in the dynamic sentences there is use of energy. The situation is not passive, and that means there is action.

PLURALIZATION IS NOT THE SAME AS 3RD PERSON CONJUGATION

Examples:

Tomato... Tomatoes

Table... Tables

We add "ES" for

The 6 letters: s, sh, o, x, ch, and z.

And "S" for

The other 20 letters of the alphabet.

Examples:

GO - GOES

SEE - SEES

To check conjugation in DYNAMIC ENGLISH, we need to analyze some verbs and differentiate between the INFINITIVE FORM and CONJUGATION as shown in the examples:

Notice that nouns and pronouns only have singular and plural forms while verbs only have conjugation.

INFINITIVE FORM →	TO GO = IR	TO SEND = ENVIAR	TO WASH = LAVAR	TO PUT = PONER	TO HAVE = TENER, HABER
CONJUGATION	I GO	I SEND	I WASH	I PUT	I HAVE
	YOU GO	YOU SEND	YOU WASH	YOU PUT	YOU HAVE
	HE GOES	HE SENDS	HE WASHES	HE PUTS	HE HAS
	SHE GOES	SHE SENDS	SHE WASHES	SHE PUTS	SHE HAS
	IT GOES	IT SENDS	IT WASHES	IT PUTS	IT HAS
	WE GO	WE SEND	WE WASH	WE PUT	WE HAVE
	YOU GO	YOU SEND	YOU WASH	YOU PUT	YOU HAVE
	THEY GO	THEY SEND	THEY WASH	THEY PUT	THEY HAVE

The combination of a pronoun and a verb creates a phrase, but when we extend this phrase we form sentences. In the case of the examples above, we could form affirmative sentences if we follow the order they are in. (note the different conjugation of the verb have/has.)

Examples: 1. I go to the movies every weekend.

2. You send letters to the United States.

3. She washes her clothes on Saturday.

4. We put the books on the table.

5. They have time to study the lessons.

The INTERROGATIVE FORM of the prior dynamic sentences is done by simply placing the AUXILIARY DO or DOES at the beginning of the sentence in the affirmative form, but when we use the AUXILIARY for the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR (DOES) we eliminate the effect of the "S" or "ES" and write the verb in its normal form, bearing in mind that the sentence is using DOES as an AUXILIARY. For further practice we include a list of five different verbs in their interrogative form. (note the different conjugation of the verb to be.)

EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE CONJUGATIONS

TO SEE = VER	TO TAKE = TOMAR LLEVAR	TO BE = SER, ESTAR	TO SAY = DECIR	TO COME = VENIR LLEGAR
DO YOU SEE?	DO YOU TAKE?	ARE YOU?	DO YOU SAY?	DO YOU COME?
DO I SEE?	DO I TAKE?	AM I?	DO I SAY?	DO I COME?
DOES HE SEE?	DOES HE TAKE?	IS HE?	DOES HE SAY?	DOES HE COME?
DOES SHE SEE?	DOES SHE TAKE?	IS SHE?	DOES SHE SAY?	DOES SHE COME?
DOES IT SEE?	DOES IT TAKE?	IS IT?	DOES IT SAY?	DOES IT COME?
DO WE SEE?	DO WE TAKE?	ARE WE?	DO WE SAY?	DO WE COME?
DO YOU SEE?	DO YOU TAKE?	ARE YOU?	DO YOU SAY?	DO YOU COME?
DO THEY SEE?	DO THEY TAKE?	ARE THEY?	DO THEY SAY?	DO THEY COME?

STATIC

The NEGATIVE FORM is made by writing DON'T or DOESN'T after the personal pronoun, as we can see in the following conjugations:

TO GIVE = DAR	TO LET = DEJAR PERMITIR	TO KEEP = MANTENER	TO GET = CONSEGUIR	TO DO = HACER
I DON'T GIVE	I DON'T LET	I DON'T KEEP	I DON'T GET	I DON'T DO
YOU DON'T GIVE	YOU DON'T LET	YOU DON'T KEEP	YOU DON'T GET	YOU DON'T DO
HE DOESN'T GIVE	HE DOESN'T LET	HE DOESN'T KEEP	HE DOESN'T GET	HE DOESN'T DO
SHE DOESN'T GIVE	SHE DOESN'T LET	SHE DOESN'T KEEP	SHE DOESN'T GET	SHE DOESN'T DO
I T DOESN'T GIVE	IT DOESN'T LET	IT DOESN'T KEEP	IT DOESN'T GET	IT DOESN'T DO
WE DON'T GIVE	WE DON'T LET	WE DON'T KEEP	WE DON'T GET	WE DON'T DO
YOU DON'T GIVE	YOU DON'T LET	YOU DON'T KEEP	YOU DON'T GET	YOU DON'T DO
THEY DON'T GIVE	THEY DON'T LET	THEY DON'T KEEP	THEY DON'T GET	THEY DON'T DO

(EXERCISE # 3) Now let's change the examples on the previous page to their interrogative and negative forms.

INTERROGATIVE FORM:	NEGATIVE FORM:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

As we can read in the verb WASHES, and in the verbs ending in the letters CH, SH, O, S, X, or Z, form their conjugation by adding "ES" to the infinitive form of the verb, when they are conjugated with the pronouns HE, SHE and IT, which form the third person singular.

EXAMPLES FOR CONJUGATING THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS "HE", "SHE" AND "IT"

Watch – Watches; Wash – Washes; Go – Goes; Kiss – Kisses; Fix – Fixes; Buzz – Buzzes.

EXAMPLES OF SHORT ANSWERS TO DYNAMIC ENGLISH SENTENCES:

NOTICE THE USE OF CONTRACTIONS

		OR	
1. Do you speak English?	YES, I DO.		NO, I DON'T.
2. Do I have friends in this school?	YES, YOU DO.		NO, YOU DON'T.
3. Does he have a lot of money?	YES, HE DOES.		NO, HE DOESN'T.
4. Does Nancy feel happy today?	YES, SHE DOES.		NO, SHE DOESN'T.
5. Does this belt fit on me?	YES, IT DOES.		NO, IT DOESN'T.
6. Do you study every day?	YES, WE DO.		NO, WE DON'T.
7. Do we have friends here?	YES, YOU DO.		NO, YOU DON'T.
8. Do pupils pay attention to the teacher's class?	YES, THEY DO.		NO, THEY DON'T.

From the story about MR. MILLER, answer the following questions: with short answers.

EXAMPLES: A. Is this Mr. Miller's story? Yes, it is. B. Does he work? Yes, he does.

1. Is he a very lazy man?
2. Does he wake up at 5:30?
3. Is he an engineer?
4. Does he exercise for 52 minutes?
5. Is today Monday?
6. Does Mr. Miller take a bath?
7. Does he have breakfast at 6:00?
8. Does he brush his teeth?
9. Does he say goodbye to his daughter?
10. Does he drive his car to work?
11. Does he have to be at work at 6:30?
12. Does he have to start supervising at 7?
13. Does he retire to his office?
14. Does he begin making phone calls at 7?
15. Does he take a break at 10?
16. Does he do any dictations to his secretary?
17. Does he leave the company at working hours?
18. Is he back at the company at 2:00?
19. Does he meet with the accountant?
20. Does he check his family's documents?
21. Does he go to the places where the employees are working in the evening?
22. Does he play with his babies?
23. Does he stay with his wife?
24. Is he a very good father?
25. Does he visit other countries for business?
26. Does he bring his mother to his house?
27. Does he have two babies?
28. Is he home early all the time?
29. Does he do business?
30. Do you like this exercise?
31. Do you like mystery?

There is mystery in everyone's life, and there is also some amount of fantasy. When we were children, most of us were told stories we believed and loved.

To remind our readers of one of those stories, we're going to tell you a version of the tale of...

ALADDIN, THE JINNI AND THE MAGIC LAMP

In this story there is a boy whose name is Aladdin. This boy goes to a beach, and while walking along the seashore, he finds a lamp, picks it up, looks it over and is very pleased with what he has found. After a while he decides to rub it, and when he does it, suddenly a strong "JINNI" comes out of the lamp. The "JINNI" tells the boy he can make three of his wishes come true. Aladdin surprises and makes the following ones:

1._____ 2._____ 3._____

Oral Exercise: Pair work: represent the story of Aladdin, the Jinni and the magic lamp.

(EXERCISE # 4) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What's the boy's name?_____
2. Where does he go?_____
3. What does he find while walking?_____
4. What does he do with the lamp?_____
5. Does the lamp make him very sad?_____
6. What does he decide after a while?_____
7. Who comes out of the lamp?_____
8. What does the jinni tell the boy?_____
9. How many wishes can the jinni make come true?_____
10. What happens to Aladdin?_____
11. What does Aladdin do?_____

Stories are a very good form of entertainment for all people. Some people tell them, some people only listen to them. But those who tell them and those who listen to them know that most stories were invented for good, fun and entertainment. Some of them are also told and taught as schools for example:

THE SCHOOL AND MY FIRST DAY OF CLASSES

1. There is always a time when we have to make decisions quickly, and sometimes it is hard
2. to determine what the best thing to do is, especially when we don't have much time left.
3. Today is the first day of classes, and as usual, there are many things I have to decide. For
4. example, do I take the morning or afternoon classes? If I stay in the morning-hour
5. classes, I can go to section "A" or "B". There are also different levels of English. They
6. have beginning, intermediate and advanced courses. We can buy our books at any
7. bookstore or at the school. I feel a little strange because it is the first time I have gone to
8. this school, and the majority of the students have studied here before. Today I can make
9. some friends or I could just keep to myself. If I were to make some friends, I could be
10. happy, but I could still feel bad about something. In general terms I can tell you I'm
11. going to be all right or that I don't know how I will get along with the people and the
12. whole environment at school.... Well, you could get bored with this whole story or I
13. could keep going, but please tell me: What could happen to me the first day at school?

Oral Exercise: Pair work call home and report what you see happening around you at school on your first day of classes:

FROM THE STORY ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Note: Use your own opinion when choosing options:
What do you think? (EXERCISE # 5)

1. When can George study? Example: He can study in the morning hours.
2. What section can he go to?_____
3. Where can the students buy their books?_____
4. Can George make some friends or can he just keep to himself?_____
5. How can he feel?_____
6. What can I tell you?_____
7. Can you get bored or can I continue the story?_____

The question: "What can happen to me on the first day of school?" is a direct question which requires a direct answer that will provide the necessary information to answer the question. There are three types of questions in the grammatical and communicative frame. They are the following:

1. YES - NO QUESTIONS.
2. INFORMATION QUESTIONS.
3. CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. **YES - NO QUESTIONS:** They require a YES or NO as an answer. There are no other possibilities. This means that at the beginning of the answer we have to use the word YES, or the word NO, even if after that we write a comma and continue the answer.

Examples of YES - NO questions and answers.

1. ARE YOU HAPPY TODAY?	YES, I AM.	OR	NO, I'M NOT.
2. DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?	YES, I DO.	OR	NO, I DON'T.
3. IS SAMUEL YOUR BROTHER?	YES, HE IS.	OR	NO, HE ISN'T.
4. ARE THEY MARRIED?	YES, THEY ARE.	OR	NO, THEY AREN'T.
5. DOES LETTY STUDY?	YES, SHE DOES.	OR	NO, SHE DOESN'T.
6. CAN YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?	YES, I CAN.	OR	NO, I CAN'T.

2. **INFORMATION QUESTIONS:** They are direct questions that expect precise information as an answer, as we can see in the following examples:

1. WHERE ARE YOU FROM?	I'M FROM GUATEMALA.
2. WHAT LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK?	I SPEAK ENGLISH AND SPANISH.
3. WHERE IS RIO DE JANEIRO?	RIO DE JANEIRO IS IN BRAZIL.
4. HOW OLD ARE YOU?	I'M 35 YEARS OLD.
5. WHY DO YOU STUDY ENGLISH?	BECAUSE I LIKE IT.
6. WHO IS HAPPY AT PARTIES?	THE GUESTS.

3. **CHOICE QUESTIONS:** They are used when the person asking is not sure about a color, a number, a fact, etc; as we can see in the following examples:

1. EXCUSE ME, IS THAT CAR BROWN OR RED?	IT IS RED.
2. DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH OR SPANISH?	I SPEAK SPANISH.
3. ARE YOU MARRIED OR DIVORCED?	I AM HAPPILY MARRIED.
4. IS THAT NUMBER ONE OR NUMBER TWO?	THAT IS NUMBER TWO.
5. DO YOU EAT AT HOME OR IN RESTAURANTS?	I EAT AT HOME.
6. ARE THERE PLANES OR BIRDS ABOVE?	THERE ARE PLANES
7. IS YOUR RESERVATION FOR MONDAY OR TUESDAY?	IT'S FOR MONDAY.

* PEOPLE MAKING RESERVATIONS *

1. Many people who nowadays live far from their jobs don't have time to go to their homes
2. for lunch, so they eat at restaurants, and get to be very well known in them. Another
3. reason for going to a restaurant is that the person lives alone and wants to see more
4. people while he or she eats. But the main reasons for going to a restaurant are probably
5. to celebrate something or to relax, to change the nutritional intake or simply to avoid
6. cooking. Many people "MAKE RESERVATIONS" at restaurants. This means that
7. personally or by telephone they reserve a table for breakfast, lunch, dinner, or for a
8. celebration, but in these cases they reserve several tables. In the following dialog we see
9. how people make reservations.

MAKING RESERVATIONS AT RESTAURANTS

Example of a personal reservation:

A. Good morning.
B. Good morning, sir. How are you today?
A. Oh, very well thanks, and you?
B. I'm okay, thank you. Can I help you?
A. I want to make a reservation for lunch today.
B. What time, exactly, sir?
A. From one to three p.m.
B. For how many people?
A. For ten of us.
B. Do you want any special place or will anywhere be all right?
A. Well, if you have some room next to the swimming pool, we'd like it there.
B. Fine, but I want to tell you something.
A. Sure.
B. The reservation in the room next to the swimming pool is a little more expensive.
A. That's okay. We want to be comfortable. How much is it?
B. The price is $500.00; you have to pay 50% in advance.
A. Do you take checks?
B. Hmm.....
A. Here you are.
B. Thanks.

(EXERCISE # 6) Answer the questions:

1. Do you make reservations? _____
2. What does a person need to make a reservation? _____
3. Name three luxury restaurants for tourists in your country. _____
4. What is your concept of a good restaurant? _____
5. Do you ever eat at expensive restaurants? _____
6. Where else do people make reservations? _____

1. And they can be paid with checks, money orders, credit cards, bills and even coins
2. they are all representations of money, but they are only a representation and not the real
3. material value of the quality they have written on them. For example, if a gentleman goes
4. to a supermarket, spends only one dollar and pays with a ONE-HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL,
5. of course he will be receiving a lot more bills back. It is the material things that are worth
6. the money. That means he is receiving a lot more than what he is paying. But in this case
7. the representation of the money is what counts and not the large amount of bills.

* BILLS, COINS AND CURRENCY IN THE UNITED STATES *

The following pictures show us the different denominations of money used in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1.	A PENNY	= ONE CENT.
2.	A NICKEL	= FIVE CENTS.
3.	A DIME	= TEN CENTS.
4.	A QUARTER	= TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
5.	A HALF-DOLLAR COIN	= FIFTY CENTS.
6.	A ONE-DOLLAR BILL	= ONE HUNDRED `CENTS.
7.	A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL	= FIVE HUNDRED CENTS.
8.	A TEN-DOLLAR BILL	= ONE THOUSAND CENTS.
9.	A TWENTY-DOLLAR BILL	= TWO THOUSAND CENTS.
10.	A FIFTY-DOLLAR BILL	= FIVE THOUSAND CENTS.
11.	A ONE-HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL	= TEN THOUSAND CENTS.

(EXERCISE # 7) Solve the following problems:

PROBLEM # 1:

If I go to a restaurant and I buy 2 hamburgers at $ 0.95 each, 2 bags of French fries at $ 0.90 each and 2 coffees at ($ 0.45 each) there are two questions that arise:

1. How much money do I have to pay?_____
2. If I pay with a $ 10.00 bill, how much do I receive for change?_____

PROBLEM # 2:

If I go to a bank and I want to cash a check that is worth $ 186.91, and I want to have as many denominations of money as possible, without repeating any bill or coin. What currency should I ask for?_____

_____

Good... as a foreigner | I want (1) | to know (2) | the currency they use in this country.

The prior statement is a thought that includes two verbs. In one idea the verb is conjugated with a PERSONAL PRONOUN. While in the other idea the verb is combined with the word TO that comes before it to produce the INFINITIVE FORM.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB PLUS INFINITIVE FORM: (EXERCISE # 8) Change each of the sentences below to its other two forms). Examples:

FORM # 1:	FORM # 2:	FORM # 3:
We like to play tennis.		
Peter needs to drink water.		
I want to rock.		
Do you like to play tennis?		
Does Peter need to drink water?		
Do you want to rock?		
We don't like to play tennis.		
Peter doesn't need to drink water.		
I don't want to rock.		

COMMENT: Notice that the first verb is conjugated by the personal pronoun that comes before it, and the second verb is not conjugated with any person, but it is preceded by the word TO, and this is what makes it an infinitive.

Now let's study the following vocabulary derived from the prior unit since it will give us a better approach to get the knowledge of the English language.

VOCABULARY OF UNIT # 3. PAGES 60 AND 61.

PAGE # 48: Passive - pasiva. Making invitations - hacer invitaciones, invitar. Let's go to the movies - vamos al cine. Imperative way - forma imperativa. Daddy - papito. Right now - ahorita. Here I am - aquí estoy. Backpack - mochila. Let's hurry - apurémonos. Come on - vamos. Receive - recibes. Somewhere - algún lugar. Like - como. The movies - el cine. Theater - el teatro. Circus - circo. Beach - playa. Discotheque - discoteca. Immediately - inmediatamente. Simply - simplemente. Refuse it - la rechazamos. You don't accept - Ud. no acepta. Reasons - razones. Related - relacionada. Activities - actividades. Like - gusta. To do - hacer. Do you do? - ¿Haces tú? **PAGE # 49** On Saturdays - los sábados. On Sundays - los domingos. An executive's life - la vida de un ejecutivo. Tiresome - cansados. Busy - ocupado. Manufactures - produce. Boards - tablas. Rest - resto. He wakes up - el se despierta. Exercises - hace ejercicio. He takes a shower - él toma una ducha. He says goodbye to - él se despide de. Drives to work - maneja al trabajo. He has to be - él tiene que estar. Which means that it takes him about - lo cual significa que le lleva más o menos. Job - empleo. Begins - comienza. Supervising - supervisando. Staff - personal. Right place - lugar correcto. Doing - haciendo. They are supposed to be doing - se supone que estén haciendo. Retires - se retira. Meetings - reuniones. Interviews - entrevistas. Making telephone calls - hacer llamadas telefónicas. Clients - clientes. Takes a break - toma un descanso. Snack - refacción. Dictations - dictados. Lunch - almuerzo. He is back - él está de

vuelta. For a half hour - por media hora. Then - luego. Checks - chequea. Application forms - aplicaciones. To see - para ver. To solve - que resolver. Wrong social security number - número de seguro social equivocado. Production - producción. Is going - va. Stays - permanece. Fixes dinner - prepara la cena. Takes - trae. So she can take care of - para que ella cuide. Except - excepto. Visitors - visitantes. Or taking them - o llevarlos. Amusement - entretenimiento. So they will have a good time - para que ellos se diviertan. PAGE # 50: We are going to make - vamos a hacer. Easier - más fácil. Static - estático. Dynamic - dinámico. Refers - se refiere. Ing gerund form - forma gerundio ando-iendo. Prior - anterior. He wakes up - se levanta. Fainted -desvanecido. You have finished - que hayas terminado. PAGE # 51: As we can see - como podemos ver. Expelling - expeliendo. While - mientras. Differentiate - diferenciar. Infinitive form - forma infinitiva. To go - ir. To send - enviar. To wash - lavar. To put - poner. To have - tener, haber. I wash - yo lavo. You wash - tú lavas. He washes - el lava. She washes - ella lava. It washes - ello lava. We wash - nosotros o nosotras lavamos. You wash - ustedes lavan. They wash - ellos o ellas lavan. I have - yo tengo. You have - tú tienes. He has - él tiene. She has - ella tiene. It has - ello tiene. We have - nosotros o nosotras tenemos. You have - ustedes tienen. They have - ellos o ellas tienen. Creates - crea. We could form - podríamos formar. We eliminate the effect - eliminamos el efecto. Bearing - teniendo. PAGE # 52: Is formed - se forma. Writing - escribiendo. As we can read - como podemos leer. By adding - agregando. They are conjugated - se conjugan. PAGE # 53 Notice - note. Fit on – quedar. Pupils – alumnus. Supervising - supervisar. Does he retire? - ¿Se retira?. Phone calls - llamadas telefónicas. Does he take a bath? - ¿Se da el un baño?. Working hours - horas de trabajo. Documents -documentos. Babies - bebés. PAGE # 54: Mystery - misterio. Fantasy - fantasía. Most of us - la mayoría de nosotros. To remind - para recordar. Readers - lectores. Version - versión. Aladdin - Aladino. The jinni - el genio. Magic - mágica. Lamp - lámpara. Seashore - playa. After a while - luego de un rato. To rub it - frotarla. Suddenly - de repente. Comes out - sale. He can make three of his wishes come true - puede hacer tres de sus deseos realidad. While walking - mientras camina. Does it make him very sad? - ¿Se pone triste?. What happens? - ¿Qué pasa?. Entertainment - entretenimiento. Tell them - les cuenta. Were invented - fueron inventados. PAGE # 55: Protagonist - protagonista. Rapid - rápidas. Decisions - decisiones. Determine - Determinar. The best thing to do - lo mejor que hacer. Beginning - principiante. Intermediate - intermedio. Advanced - avanzado. When we don't have much time left - cuando no nos queda mucho tiempo. Decide - decidir. The morning hour classes - las clases de la jornada matutina. Levels - niveles. Bookstore - librería. The majority - la mayoría. I can make some friends - puedo hacer algunos amigos. Keep to myself - estarme solo. General terms - términos generales. Environment - ambiente. Own - propio. When choosing options - al escoger opciones. Buy - comprar. Uncomfortable - incómodo. Get bored - aburrirse. PAGE # 56: Respond - responder. That will provide - que

proveerá. Require - requiere. Are they married? - ¿Están casados?. Precise - precisa. The person asking - la persona que pregunta. Divorced - divorciado. PAGE # 57: Nowadays - hoy en día. Restaurants - restaurantes. Far - lejos. Very well known - bien conocidos. Lives alone - vive solo. Nutrition - nutrición. Intake – entrada, toma, admisión. Avoid - evitar. Cooking - cocinar. Personally - personalmente. Several - varias. I want to make - quiero hacer. Exactly - exactamente. Any - cualquiera. Swimming pool - piscina. Sure - seguro. A little more expensive - un poco más cara. Comfortable - cómodos. In advance - por adelantado. Do you take dollars? - ¿Acepta dólares? Luxury – lujo. PAGE # 58: Money orders - giros. Coins - fichas. Value - valor. Spends - gasta. Are worth - valen. That means - eso significa. Representation - representación. Bills - billetes. Denominations - denominaciones. A penny - un penique, un centavo. A nickel - cinco centavos. A dime - diez centavos. A quarter - veinticinco centavos. A half-dollar coin - una ficha de cincuenta centavos. A one dollar bill - un billete de dólar. PAGE # 59: A five dollar bill - un billete de cinco dólares. A ten dollar bill - un billete de diez dólares. A twenty dollar bill - un billete de veinte dólares. A fifty dollar bill - un billete de cincuenta dólares. A one hundred dollar bill - un billete de cien dólares. Solve - resuelva. French fries - papas fritas. I want to cash - quiero cambiar. Is worth - que vale. Want to have - quiero tener. As many denominations of money as possible - tantas denominaciones como sean posibles. Foreigner - extranjero. A long thought - un pensamiento largo. Drink - beber. Rock - balancear, mecer. Need - necesita. Conjugated - conjugado. What makes it an infinitive - lo que lo hace un infinitivo. PAGE # 59, 60 AND 61: Vocabularies. PAGES # 62 AND 63: By writing - escribiendo.

EXAM FOR UNIT # 3 (100/100 = 100 %) (COURSE QUICK ENGLISH 3 PART "A")

SERIES I: (10 points) WRITE FIVE REASONS TO ACCEPT AND FIVE FOR NOT ACCEPTING THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITION:

LET'S DO THE EXAM:

REASONS TO SAY YES:	REASONS TO SAY NO:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

SERIES II: (10 points) FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING COMPOSITION:

1) THIS IS MR. MILLER'S STORY ON ONE OF HIS_____ WEEKDAYS. 2) HE IS A _____ BUSY MAN. 3) HE_____AN ENGINEER AND THE GENERAL MANAGER OF HIS_____, THAT_____A LOT OF TABLES, CHAIRS, BOARDS AND _____. 4) TODAY IS_____, AND EVERY MONDAY, AS ON THE REST OF THE WEEKDAYS 5) HE _____ AT 5:30 A.M. NEXT HE EXERCISES FOR 25 MINUTES, AFTER THAT 6) HE_____A SHOWER AND IMMEDIATELY.... 7) HE_____ BREAKFAST. 8) _____ 6:15 HE WASHES HIS TEETH. 9) HE _____ GOODBYE TO HIS WIFE. 10) HE TAKES THE _____ AND DRIVES TO WORK.

SERIES III: (10 points) CHANGE THE PRIOR SENTENCES IN THE FOLLOWING WAY: 1 - 5 TO THE INTERROGATIVE FORM AND 6 - 10 TO THE NEGATIVE FORM.

INTERROGATIVE FORM:	NEGATIVE FORM:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

SERIES IV: (10 points) IDENTIFY WHICH SENTENCES ARE STATIC AND WHICH ARE DYNAMIC BY WRITING STATIC OR DYNAMIC ON THE BLANKS:

1. THIS IS MR. MILLER'S STORY._____
2. HE TAKES A SHOWER._____
3. HE EXERCISES FOR 15 MINUTES._____
4. IT MANUFACTURES A LOT OF TABLES._____
5. HE GOES TO THE PLACES OF WORK._____
6. TODAY IS MONDAY._____
7. HE WAKES UP AT 5:30._____
8. HE IS AN ENGINEER._____
9. HE HAS BREAKFAST._____
10. HE IS THE MANAGER._____

SERIES V:(10 points) CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

TO GO	TO PUT	TO WASH	TO HAVE	TO BE

SERIES VI: (10 points) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WITH SHORT ANSWERS:

1. DO I HAVE FRIENDS IN THIS SCHOOL?_____
2. DOES JEANETTE FEEL HAPPY TODAY?_____
3. DO YOU STUDY EVERY DAY?_____
4. DO THE STUDENTS PAY ATTENTION TO THE TEACHER?_____
5. DOES IT FIT?_____
6. IS HE AN ENGINEER?_____
7. DOES MR. MILLER TAKE A BATH?_____
8. IS TODAY MONDAY?_____
9. IS HE A VERY LAZY MAN?_____
10. ARE YOU MARRIED?_____

SERIES VII: (10 points) WRITE FIVE THINGS YOU WANT TO GET FROM LIFE:

1. I WANT_____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SERIES VIII: (10 points) FROM THE STORY THE SCHOOL AND MY FIRST DAY OF CLASSES GIVE ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND VICEVERSA:

1. WHEN CAN GEORGE STUDY?
2. WHAT SECTION CAN HE GO TO?
3. WHERE CAN THE STUDENTS BUY THEIR BOOKS?
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. HE CAN FEEL HAPPY.
5. YOU CAN CONTINUE THE STORY.

SERIES IX: (10 points) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. WHERE ARE YOU FROM?_____
2. WHAT LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK?_____
3. ARE YOU HAPPY TODAY?_____
4. DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?_____
5. ARE YOU HAPPY OR SAD?_____

SERIES X: (10 points) WHAT DENOMINATIONS OF COINS AND BILLS DO THEY HAVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

*** UNIT # 4 ***

*** WHAT WE DO IS NOT ALWAYS THE SAME AS WHAT WE WANT ***

1.Sometimes we study a career, but practice another. For example, some accountants
2. practice selling, some salesmen go into teaching, some teachers work in other professions
3. that have nothing to do with teaching, but a simple change of activity is not the only reason
4. for people to practice different professions or occupations from the ones they studied. It is
5. possible that right in the middle of a career someone could realize that this is not
6. something he or she considers interesting to do, or what he or she enjoys doing in life. In
7. such a case, the person has to make a very difficult decision that will be transcendental in
8. his or her life. There are also economic situations. We sometimes study a career but devote
9. our time to other activities that immediately provide money, which we use to pay the tuition
10. to study the career we're interested in.
11. The problem in making decisions does not only limit in professions or occupations, but
12. also has a lot to do with engagements, sports, and many situations and activities in life.
13. Time is also a major factor in changing decisions, since what some people liked in the
14. past, they may not find suitable anymore, or what a person likes today might not seem
15. attractive to him in the future. Something that is very exciting today might seem boring
16. later on, so there's always a principle (a good one) that is like a guide for each of us, when
17. deciding what to do. To distinguish right from wrong is easy. Sometimes we can make
18. mistakes, but in the end, good will prevail.

(EXERCISE # 1) Write a list of sentences of things you do nowadays:

1._____ 2._____

3._____ 4._____

5._____ 6._____

(EXERCISE # 2) Make a composition telling what you want to have in life.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(EXERCISE # 3) Write a composition about what your best friend does at the moment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(EXERCISE # 4) Write a composition about what your best friend wants to do, or what he or she wants to be.

(EXERCISE # 5) Complete the sentences as in sentence # 1, in the following chart :

1. Kandy	IS A	secretary.	She types letters.
2. David and Raul		mechanics.	fix cars.
3. Carol		hairdresser.	cut hair.
4. Simon		pharmacist.	prepare medicine.
5. Mayra and Claudette		executives.	plan English courses.
6. Noel		travel agent.	plan trips.
7. Martha Leticia		waitress.	serve food.
8. Carlos		salesclerk.	sell clothes.
9. Sandra		teller.	cash checks.
10. Portos		cashier.	check out food.
11. Enma and Ronald		teachers.	teach English.

(EXERCISE # 6) Change the previous sentences; numbers one to six to their interrogative form, and numbers seven to eleven to their negative form as shown:

INTERROGATIVE FORM :

1. Is Kandy a secretary? Does she type letters?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

NEGATIVE FORM :

7. Martha is not a waitress. She doesn't serve food.
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Now it's time to practice using question words. For example, in the question: What do you do for a living? = ¿Cómo te ganas la vida? WHAT is the question word. Now, let's take a look at the following example:

What does Kandy do for a living?	She is a secretary.
Where does she work?	She works at the national bank.
What does she do at the national bank?	She types letters.

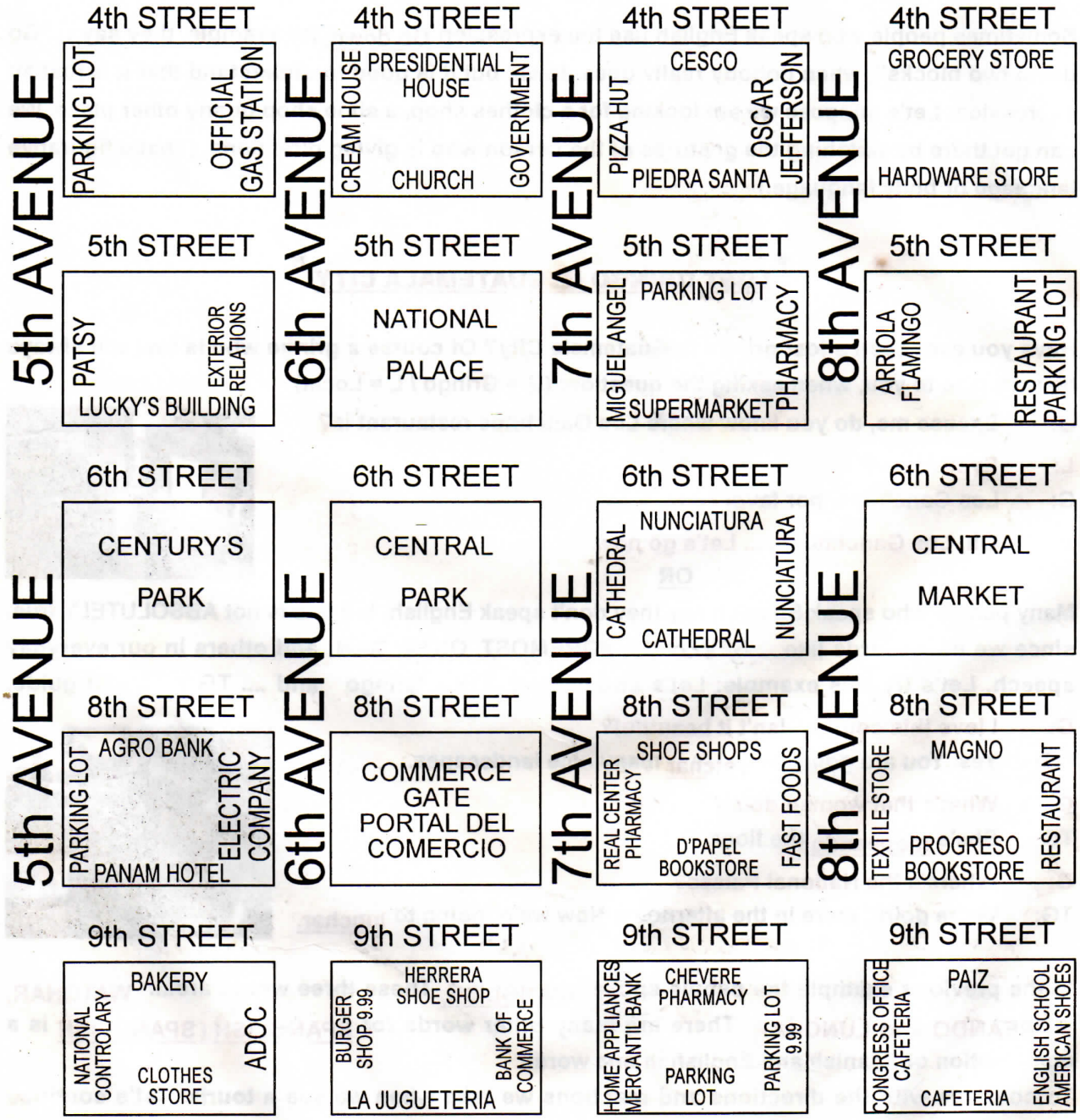
(Exercise # 7) According to the sentences on page # 65, exercise # 5, make three questions and three answers for each of them, as shown in the example below that page.

QUESTIONS:	ANSWERS:
1.What does Kandy do for a living?	1. At the National Bank.
2.What do David and Raul do for a living?	2. At Cidea.
3.What does Carol do for a living?	3. Carol's Beauty Shop.
4.	4. Kleer Pharmacy.
5.	5. Quenglish Bookstore.
6.	6. Spring Tours.
7.	7. Windy's
8.	8. My best suit.
9.	9. Banguate.
10.	10. Paize.
11.	11. Cenglish.

*** COMPOSITION FOR PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS ***

All professions are important since doctors, teachers, carpenters, mechanics, janitors, plumbers, secretaries, architects, housewives, salesmen, directors, managers, accountants, preachers, clerks, supervisors, engineers, waiters, policemen, firemen, nuns, priests, guards, technicians, inventors, scientists, writers, actors, waitresses, drivers, executives, tourist guides etc. all exchange services with one another. All professionals should love

their professions, since they are ways of communicating with society.
A tourist guide must be very polite when talking to tourists who visit his country, since the more he helps tourists, the more he improves in his profession. Without being a tourist guide.... What would you do if a tourist saw you downtown, approached you and said.... "Uh... excuse me, can you tell me where the National Palace is?" We should all be prepared to help tourists, because they are a very important part of the social and economic life of the countries they visit. The following picture of Guatemala City downtown gives us the opportunity to develop some practice in helping out a tourist, together with the dialogs that follow it.



Students should learn to handle vocabulary for directions very well. especially if they study a career related with tourism. Let's check the following list:

Around the corner.	Beside.	Downstairs.	Go east.	Go north.
Go west.	In.	In front of.	Inside.	Next to.
On the corner of.	Opposite.	On the first floor.	Outside.	Upstairs.
Straight ahead.	Turn left.	Turn right.	Go back	etc.

Sometimes people who speak English use the expression Go down; for example, they say... "Go down two blocks", when nobody really goes down, but it is good to understand that it is just an expression. Let's suppose we are looking for a clothes shop, a shoe shop or any other place. We can get there by watching the gestures of the person who is giving directions. (That's figurative language or body language.)

* LOST GRINGO IN GUATEMALA CITY *

Have you ever seen a lost gringo in Guatemala City? Of course a gringo who is lost will always be very nice to you, when asking the question: (G = Gringo / L = Local)

G: Excuse me, do you know where Los Ganchitos restaurant is?

L: Excuse me?

G: Los Ganchitos, por favor?

L: Oh, Los Ganchitos!..... Let's go now.

OR

Many people who speak Spanish say they don't speak English, but this is not ABSOLUTELY true, since we have words like.... SEVEN UP, FOREMOST, OKAY, MAN and others in our everyday speech. Let's try this example: Let's understand.... G = Gringo and .... TG = Tourist guide.

G: I love this country. Isn't it beautiful?

TG: Yes. You are going to watchar many nice landscapes.

G: What's that woman doing?

TG: She's mopeando the floor.

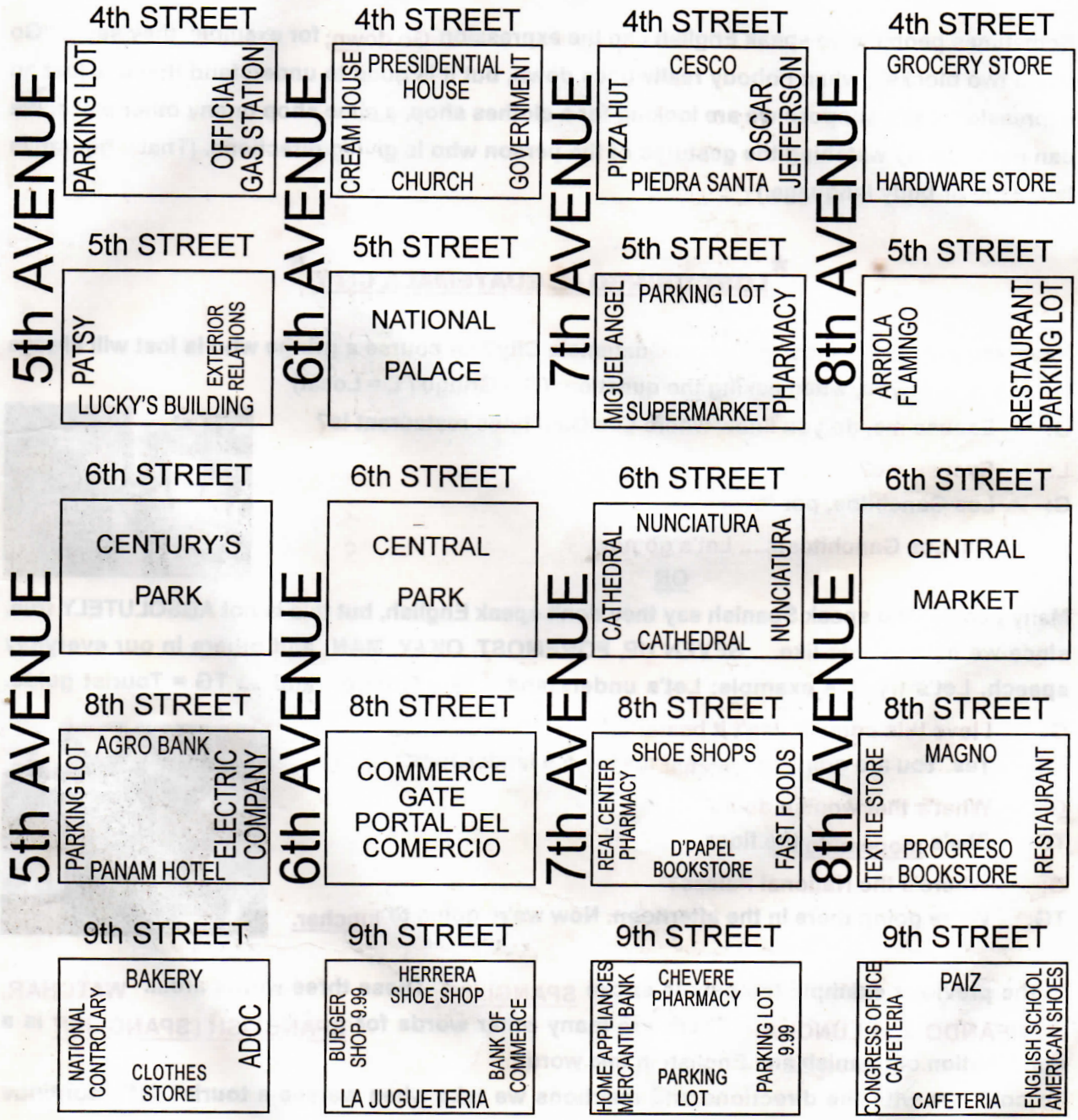
G: Where's the National Palace?

TG: We're going there in the afternoon. Now we're going to lunchar.

In the previous example the people spoke SPANGLISH. These three words are.... WATCHAR, MOPEANDO and LUNCHAR. There are many other words for SPANGLISH (SPANGLISH is a combination of Spanish and English in one word).

To continue with the directions and reactions we take when we see a tourist, let's continue practicing a different dialog for the.... * LOST GRINGO IN GUATEMALA CITY *

their professions, since they are ways of communicating with society.
A tourist guide must be very polite when talking to tourists who visit his country, since the more he helps tourists, the more he improves in his profession. Without being a tourist guide.... What would you do if a tourist saw you downtown, approached you and said.... "Uh... excuse me, can you tell me where the National Palace is?" We should all be prepared to help tourists, because they are a very important part of the social and economic life of the countries they visit. The following picture of Guatemala City downtown gives us the opportunity to develop some practice in helping out a tourist, together with the dialogs that follow it.



LOST GRINGO IN GUATEMALA CITY

GRINGO: Excuse me, can you tell me where the NATIONAL PALACE is?

GUATEMALAN: Sure, go straight ahead two blocks, and it's right there.

GRINGO: Thank you very much.

GUATEMALAN: You're welcome, sir.

GRINGO: Bye.

GUATEMALAN: Bye-bye.

A tourist could also get lost, even keeping a map at hand.

The Pan-American Highway is the guide for most of the travelers, because some of them depend on other people to guide them; sometimes they could be a little embarrassed if they didn't really know where they were, but they go sightseeing anyway, because if they don't sightsee they won't have any story to tell their relatives and friends when they get back to their countries. This has happened to many people. They are at one place but do not know how to get to their destinations or how to get from there to other places. Have you ever been in a situation like this? _____

Explain: _____

GIVING INFORMATION TO TOURISTS

This is a dialog between a tourist traveling north and a Guatemalan on 7th Avenue between 8th and 9th Streets:

T- Excuse me, which way do I take to go to Petén?

G- Go straight ahead about a kilometer and a half, then you'll find Calle Martí. There's a gas station on the corner of Calle Martí and 7th Avenue. There you turn right and go straight ahead all the way.

T- Let's see... I drive straight ahead for about a kilometer and a half, then I turn right where there's a gas station.

G- That's correct.

T- Thank you. Have a nice day.

G- Okay. Enjoy your stay in Guatemala.

Sometimes people can get lost on the way to their destinations, because of that they should always have some telephone numbers at hand which they can use for emergencies. Pay telephones have lists (which are always up-to-date), of numbers people can dial in case of emergency or to make long distance calls with or without emergencies as on the examples:

Let's take an example of a person trying to call from Guatemala to California:

Operator: Long distance, may I help you?
Client: I want to make a call to Los Angeles California please.
Operator: Okay, what's the area and the phone number?
Client: The area is 213 and the phone is 456-7890.
Operator: Who's speaking here?
Client: My name is Kandy Lopez.
Operator: Who's speaking there?
Client: James Lopez.
Operator: Okay, hold on a moment.
Client: Thank you.

Do you make or receive long distance calls?_____

COMMENT: People usually make long distance calls for birthdays or on Christmas.

Can you answer the question... Where do I get some Christmas toys? Using body language on a ******CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY******

This Christmas scenery includes the mystery, Santa Claus and the Magi.

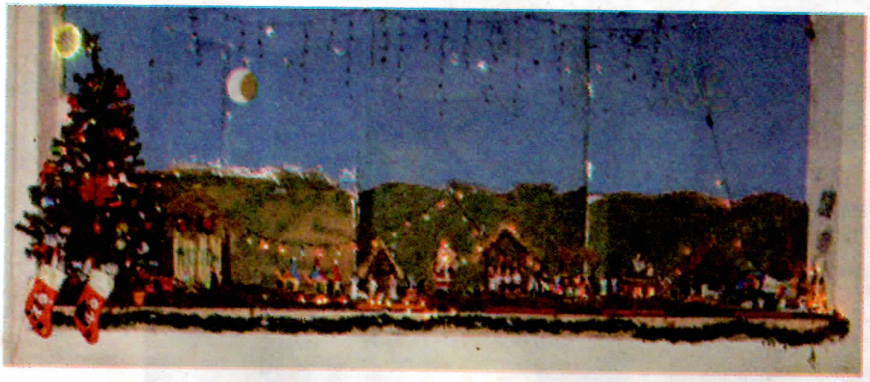
1. Every December 25th, people all over the world celebrate Christmas. The way we
2. celebrate it is by lighting firecrackers, eating tamales, grapes, apples and nuts; drinking
3. wine, punch, etc. At twelve o'clock midnight the celebration begins. At home we embrace
4. one another and speak nice, sweet, positive things. We start commenting about the year
5. that is almost over, and some of the projects we have for the next year. About two or
6. three in the morning there is no more noise. People have already lit all the firecrackers
7. and things they have for celebrating. The streets look empty, but in some homes the
8. celebration continues. I forgot to tell you that after twelve people pray, and when they
9. finish they open their presents. In some cases they exchange presents at this time, but
10. normally the presents are taken from under the tree to the people they are being given
11. to, and sometimes the owners pick up the presents themselves. To get into the feeling
12. of the Christmas season most people go shopping, they buy clothes, shoes, jewelry,
13. house wares, glasses, tapes, CD's, etc. sometimes the tapes or CD's include Christmas
14. songs such as: White Christmas, We wish you a Merry Christmas, Santa Claus, Frosty
15. the snowman and Jingle Bells.

Ask and answer: How do you celebrate Christmas at your home?_____
How do you feel on Christmas?_____
What does Christmas mean to you?_____

ORAL EXERCISE: Let's speak, translate, read and listen to a Christmas composition:

CHRISTMAS BELLS

Christmas bells... where do they come from? I hear them here, there and everywhere they seem to be ringing all around. Ring, oh, ling, ho. Ring, oh, ling, ho. Ding-dong some of them will ring. Dong-ding the other way around. They're ringing day and night to celebrate Christmas Eve. They jingle, jingle, jingle with their never ending ding-dong, dong-ding, ding-ding and dong-dong. Are you ready to make this reading become a song? Sure... why not? Let's all together sing this New Christmas song. Merry Christmas everybody! And Happy New Year!



(EXERCISE # 8) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT SHOPPING ON CHRISTMAS:

1. What do you want to buy on Christmas? _____
2. Which color do you like? _____
3. What size do you wear? _____
4. How much does it cost? _____
5. When do you want to buy it? _____
6. Why do you want to buy it? _____
7. For whom do you want it? _____
8. How can you buy it? _____
9. Why don't people pay sometimes? _____
10. Where do you pay? _____

(EXERCISE # 9) Now make a list of clothes your relatives at home like to wear; for example: My sister likes to wear bluejeans, tennis shoes, a top and a hat.

My brother likes to wear _____

My grandmother likes to wear _____

My father _____

My motherMy sister _____

I like _____

To buy clothes, to buy shoes or jewels is common among people, but the tendency of eating at restaurants is more common, as we can analyze in the following composition:

Little pizza

*****FAST FOODS AT BURGER PRINCE*****

1. The Burger Prince restaurant near the National Palace is a crowded place, especially at
2. meal hours. Burger Prince sells over 5,000 hamburgers, 7,000 cheeseburgers, 2,000
3. Whoppers, 5,000 bags of French fries, 500 milk shakes and 2,000 Cokes every day.
4. Starting at 6:45 a.m. they serve a delicious breakfast. Every morning they serve a
5. complete breakfast and hash browns at a cheap price, but this price does not include the
6. coffee or tea. Almost none of the Burger Prince restaurants has a parking lot or a drive-
7. in, but some of them do.

(EXERCISE # 10) From the paragraph above, ask the necessary questions for the given answers as shown in the example 1 and beginning with the written words:

1.Where is Burger Prince?	It's near the National Palace.
2.Is	Yes, sometimes it's very crowded.
3.How	5,000.
4.How	7,000.
5.What	6:45 a.m.
6.What	Complete breakfasts and hash browns.
7.Does	No, it doesn't include beverages.
8.Do	Only some of the restaurants.
9.Where	I go to Nac - Donald.
10.What	I don't like to go to Sindy's.

What restaurants do you go to? Why?_____

(EXERCISE # 11) Look at the menu and order a nice meal for yourself and a classmate.

BURGER PRINCE MENU

Burgers

Hamburger	3.75
Double hamburger	4.95
Cheeseburger	3.85
Double Cheeseburger	5.95
Whopper	8.25
Fish sandwich	2.95
Chicken Sandwich	2.75

Breakfast 6:45 to 10:00 a.m.

Complete breakfast 7.50

Coffee 1.25 Tea 1.50

Fries

Small	medium	large
1.95	2.95	3.95

Drinks Coke - Orange drink Sodas

Small	medium	large
1.95	3.35	4.95

Shakes - vanilla, chocolate, strawberry

Small	medium	large
2.95	3.95	5.25

DESSERTS

Ice creams: Vanilla, chocolate, pineapple. 6.00

Apple, pineapple, strawberry, jelly pie. 5.25

OUR ORDER IS: _____

_____

_____

_____

The total is: _____

Your comment about the service is: _____

_____

_____

The ING form is also called the GERUND which corresponds to the Spanish ANDO, IENDO. It is written at the end of verbs. For example:

SIMPLE PRESENT:	PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
1. I fish every day.	1. I'm fishing every day.
2. You play tennis.	2. You are playing tennis.
3. He swims in the pool.	3. He is swimming in the pool.
4. Dina studies for the exam.	4. Dina is studying for the exam.
5. The dog barks at Molly.	5. The dog is barking at Molly.
6. We study this book.	6. We are studying this book.
7. You tell the truth.	7. You are telling the truth.
8. They send letters.	8. They are sending letters.

(EXERCISE # 12) Change the sentences above to their interrogative and negative forms:

INTERROGATIVE FORM: SIMPLE PRESENT:	INTERROGATIVE: PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
1. Do you fish every day?	Are you fishing every day?
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____

4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

NEGATIVE FORM: SIMPLE PRESENT:	NEGATIVE FORM: PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
1. I don't fish every day.	I'm not fishing every day.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

(EXERCISE # 13) Look at the following pictures and tell what the people are doing in each of them:

Example:		
Reni is playing football.		

Answering questions with the ING form is very easy. We just take as a base the way people speak in the STATIC form and give the answer. Even if we do not assume that the sentences using the ING form are STATIC we show the parallelism of both ways of speaking in the following examples:

SIMPLE PRESENT:

Is he your Brother? Yes, he is.
Are Romeo and Juliet happy?
No, they aren't, or: No, they're not.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Is he going to the movies? Yes, he is.
Are they playing? No, they aren't,
or: No, they're not.

(EXERCISE # 14) Answer the following questions by combining positive and negative answers according to your personal situation:

1. Are you feeling happy today? _____
2. Are your classmates studying hard this year? _____
3. Is the teacher teaching good lessons? _____
4. Are the students learning a lot of English? _____
5. Am I writing a good book? _____
6. Are you sometimes going to the movies? _____

Read the following composition aloud for oral exercise, and underline the the **FREQUENCY ADVERBS** that appear in it.

THE FOLLOWING LIST BELONGS TO THE FREQUENCY ADVERBS

OPPOSITES

ALWAYS	100%	(One hundred percent of the time)
USUALLY	85%	(Eighty five percent of the time)
OFTEN	60%	(Sixty percent of the time)
SOMETIMES	35%	(Thirty five percent of the time)
SELDOM	15%	(Fifteen percent of the time)
NEVER	0%	(Zero percent of the time)

Ever is also an adverb that is used for questions Ex. Have you ever...? Do you ever...?

*******THE WEEKEND AND MY FAMILY*******

(EXERCISE # 15) Fill in the blanks in the following composition:

Every weekend is special at home. There are four people in our family: my parents, my sister and I. I don't understand why my father demands that we clean up the house every single Saturday even when there is not any mess. He _____ wakes up at 6:30 a.m. and there begins everybody else's day. He _____ speaks kindly to us, but he is _____ a little nervous. He _____ tells us we have to be neat and not messy. He is _____ ready to begin a new job, and he is _____ late for an appointment. That tells a lot about my father. My mother _____ expects us to clean up, she is _____ nice. She _____ goes to visit her sister on the weekend, but she never leaves before the house is neat. She _____ takes us to visit my aunt. My sister is _____ happy. She _____ washes her clothes on Saturday morning. She is _____ happy to clean up the house. She _____ brings me a glass of water when I'm sweeping or mopping the floor. She _____ waters the plants, so my mother has to do it. I am _____ concerned about making my parents happy. I _____ sass them, even though I _____ get angry at them, but I understand they are my parents and I must respect them, even when they are _____ wrong. I

_____ ___ give them cards expressing my love for them, but I do this especially ON MOTHER'S DAY AND FATHER'S DAY. I think I am _____ a good son, and I love my parents very much, but what I don't like very much is _____ they think I am still a baby. What do you think about this? _____

Frequency adverbs are differently used in STATIC AND DYNAMIC sentences, the difference is their position, which is determined according to the type of sentence, as shown below:

EXAMPLES OF STATIC SENTENCES:

1. We are always here.
2. She is never sad.
3. We are sometimes in class.

EXAMPLES OF DYNAMIC SENTENCES:

4. We always play tennis.
5. She always sees the flowers.
6. I never swim in the morning.

From these examples we can see that the **STATIC SENTENCES** use the verb before the frequency adverb, while the **DYNAMIC SENTENCES** use the verb after the frequency adverb.

(EXERCISE # 16) Change the previous sentences to their interrogative and negative forms:

	INTERROGATIVE FORM:	NEGATIVE FORM:
1. S	Are we always here?	We are never here.
2. S	_____	_____
3. S	_____	_____
4. D	Do you always play tennis?	You never play tennis.
5. D	_____	_____
6. D	_____	_____

VOCABULARY OF UNIT # 4. PAGES 76 AND 77.

PAGE # 64: A career - una carrera. Selling - ventas. Go into teaching - van a la enseñanza. For people to practice - para que las personas practiquen. Teaching - enseñanza. From the ones they studied - de la que han estudiado. He or she considers – el o ella considera. What he or she enjoys doing - lo que goza hacer. Devote - dedicamos. Tuition - matrícula. Decisión making - tomar decisiones. Is not limit - no se limita. Engagements - compromisos. Suitable - apropiado. Any more - ya no. Might not seem - podría no parecer. Attractive - atractivo. Exciting - emocionante. Might look boring - podría parecer tan aburrido. A good one - uno bueno. For each one of us - para cada uno de nosotros. Principle - principio. Deciding what to do - decidir que hacer. To distinguish right from wrong is easy - distinguir lo bueno de lo malo es fácil. Will prevail - prevalecerá. **PAGE # 65:** Hairdresser - estilista. Prepare - preparar. Medicine - medicina. Check out food - chequea, chequear la comida. **PAGE # 66:** Janitors - conserjes. Plumbers - plomeros. Preachers - padres, predicadores. Nuns - monjas. Priests - sacerdotes. Technicians - técnicos. Inventors - inventores. Scientists - científicos. Tourist guides - guías turistas. Etcetera - etcétera. Exchange - intercambian. Should love - deben amar. Society - sociedad. **PAGE # 67:** When talking - cuando habla. The more he helps tourists, the more he improves -

mientras más ayuda a los turistas más logra mejorar, incrementar. Without being a tourist - sin ser un turista. Saw - viera. Approached - se le acercará. Said - dijera. Be prepared - estar preparados. Gives us - nos da. To develop practice - desarrollar práctica. In helping out - en ayudar. PAGE # 68: Have you ever seen? - ¿Has visto alguna vez? A gringo who is lost - un gringo que está perdido. When asking the question – cuando se hace la pregunta. Ganchitos - Ganchitos. Many people who speak Spanish - mucha gente que habla español. Absolutely - absolutamente. Seven up - siete arriba. Okay -muy bien. Man - hombre. Foremost - primero, en primer lugar. Everyday speech - hablar cotidiano. Isn't it? - ¿Oh no? Spanglish - Espanglish (Palabras formadas con parte del idioma inglés al principio y terminadas con idioma Español) Watchar - mirar, vigilar. Mopeando - trapeando. Lunchar - almorzar. Reactions - reacciones. Even keeping a map at hand - aún teniendo un mapa a la mano. Pan-American Highway - carretera interamericana. Travelers - viajeros. Depend on other people - dependen de otra gente. Embarrassed - avergonzados. Sightseeing - visitar lugares de interés. Anyway - de cualquier manera. Really - realmente. How to get there - como llegar allí. Have you ever been in a situation like this? - ¿Has estado alguna vez en una situación como esta? PAGE # 69 A tourist traveling north - un turista que viaja al norte. Straight ahead all the way - recto, recto (todo el camino). Where there's a gas station - donde hay una gasolinera. Stay - estancia. Way- camino. Emergency - emergencia. Pay telephone - teléfono público. Up-to-date - de moda, al día. May I help you - puedo ayudarlo. Call - llamada. Who's speaking here? - ¿Quién habla aquí?. Collect call - llamada por cobrar. Hold on a moment - espere un minuto. PAGE # 70: To handled - manejar. Go back – regresar. Go down - siga. Shoe shop - zapatería. Figurative language - lenguaje figurativo. Body language - lenguaje corporal. Lighting firecrackers - quemando cohetes. Wine - vino. Grapes - uvas. Nuts - nueces. Embrace - abrazar. Almost over - casi terminado. Noise - ruido. Empty - vacías. Forgot - olvidé. At this time - a esta hora. PAGE # 71: Merry - alegre, feliz. Frosty - escarchado. PAGE # 72: Does not include - no incluye. A parking - parqueo. Order - pida. Meal - comida. Medium - mediano. Large - grande. Drinks - bebidas. Pineapple - piña. Jelly pie - pastel de gelatina. PAGE # 73: Barks - ladra. Fishing - pescando. Studying - estudiando. Telling - diciendo. PAGE # 74: Each of them - cada uno de ellos. As a base - como base. Even - aunque. Assume - asumamos. Parallelism - paralelismo. Combining - combinando. Usually - usualmente. Aloud - en voz alta. Underline - Subrayar. PAGE # 75: Members - miembros. Demands - exige. Every single Saturday - cada sábado. Appointment - cita. Neat - ordenada. Sweeping - barriendo. Water the plants - regar las plantas. Concerned about making my parents happy - preocupado de hacer felices a mis padres. Expressing - expresando. Seldom - rara vez. PAGE # 76: Dynamic ones - dinámicos. In the contrary - al contrario PAGE # 77: Vocabulary.

FINAL EXAM FOR UNIT # 4 (100/100 = 100%) (COURSE QUICK ENGLISH 3 PART "B")

SERIES I: (5 points) WRITE FIVE SENTENCES ABOUT THINGS YOU DO NOWADAYS:

1._____ 2._____ 3._____

_____ 4. _____ 5. _____

SERIES II: (10 points) MAKE A COMPOSITION TELLING WHAT YOU WANT TO HAVE IN LIFE NOW AND IN THE FUTURE: (25 WORDS MINIMUN)

_____

_____

_____

_____

SERIES III: (10 points) WRITE A COMPOSITION ABOUT WHAT YOUR BEST FRIEND WANTS TO DO, OR WHAT HE WANTS TO BE AND ABOUT WHAT HE DOES NOW.

_____

_____

_____

_____

SERIES IV: (10 points) COMPLETE AND CORRECT THESE SENTENCES:

0. KANDY	IS A	SECRETARY.	SHE TYPES LETTERS.
1. DAVID AND RAUL		MECHANICS.	FIX CARS.
2. CAROL		HAIRDRESSER.	CUTS HAIR.
3. SIMON		PHARMACIST.	PREPARES MEDICINE.
4. MAURICE AND ESPERANZA		NURSES.	HELP SICK PEOPLE.
5. CLAUDIO		TRAVEL AGENT.	PLANS TRIPS.

SERIES V: (20 points) CHANGE THE PREVIOUS SENTENCES LIKE THIS: NUMBERS ONE TO THREE TO THEIR INTERROGATIVE FORMS, FOUR AND FIVE TO THEIR NEGATIVE ONES:

INTERROGATIVE FORM:	INTERROGATIVE FORM:
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
NEGATIVE FORM:	**NEGATIVE FORM:**
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

SERIES VI: (10 points) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE SENTENCES ABOVE:

1. WHAT DOES CLAUDIO DO FOR A LIVING? _____
2. WHERE DOES HE WORK? _____

3. WHAT DOES HE DO AT THE TRAVEL AGENCY? _____
4. WHAT DOES KANDY DO FOR A LIVING? _____
5. WHERE DOES SHE WORK? _____

SERIES VII: (5 points) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING DIALOG:

GRINGO: EXCUSE ME, CAN YOU TELL ME WHERE THE NATIONAL PALACE IS?
GUATEMALAN: _____
GRINGO: _____
GUATEMALAN: _____
GRINGO: _____
GUATEMALAN: BYE-BYE.
GRINGO: _____

SERIES VIII: (5 points) COMPLETE THE DIALOG (OPERATOR AND CLIENT):

OPERATOR: LONG DISTANCE, MAY I HELP YOU?
CLIENT: _____
OPERATOR: _____
CLIENT: _____
OPERATOR: ALL RIGHT, HOLD ON A MOMENT, PLEASE.
CLIENT: _____

SERIES IX: (10 points) ASK FIVE QUESTIONS ABOUT CHRISTMAS:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SERIES X: (10 points) WHAT RESTAURANTS DO YOU VISIT? WHAT DO YOU ORDER?

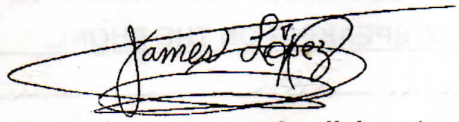
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SERIES XI: (5 points) TELL WHAT YOU THINK FIVE FAMOUS PEOPLE ARE DOING NOW:

0. EXAMPLE: THALIA IS SPEAKING ON THE PHONE. _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

*****ADDITIONAL NOTES - NOTAS ADICIONALES*****

The reach of this goal has been one of the major challenges in the author's and
El logro de esta meta ha sido uno de los mayores retos en la vida del autor y
collaborators' life; but now... QUICK ENGLISH VOLUME 2 is a reality that we must share
colaboradores; pero ahora... INGLES RAPIDO VOLUMEN 2 es una realidad que debemos
and enjoy throughout its written and pictured pages.
compartir y disfrutar a través de sus hojas escritas y dibujadas.
What a pity time is so short, and there are so many things we have to do in it.
Lástima que El tiempo es tan corto, y hay tantas cosas que tenemos que hacer en el.
The process of making a book takes a long time, and the participants have put many
El proceso de hacer un libro toma un tiempo largo, y los participantes han dejado muchas
things aside, in order to finish the initiated objective which of course is to make a good
cosas por un lado, para poder terminar el objetivo iniciado que por supuesto es hacer
book that will give a lot of learning, sharing and enjoyment to teachers and students.
un buen libro que dará mucho aprendizaje, compartición y disfrute a maestros y alumnos.
We again want to thank the cooperation of Principals, teachers and students, who have
De nuevo queremos agradecer la cooperación de directores, maestros y estudiantes,
had the faith in this series, and that is the enormous commitment we have with them and
quienes han tenido la fe en esta serie, y ese es el enorme compromiso que nosotros
with ourselves, to make a book which fills the needs of learning and teaching, and of
tenemos con ellos y con nosotros mismos, de hacer un libro que llene las necesidades de
course that provides the necessary communicative approach.
aprendizaje y enseñanza, y por supuesto que provea el acercamiento comunicativo necesario.
It is also necessary to remind the students that the book by itself can not do much if
También es necesario recordarle a los estudiantes que el libro por sí mismo no puede
there are not conditions of encouragement to study, there is always some time and a
hacer mucho, si no hay las condiciones necesarias de ánimo para estudiar, hay siempre
good reason to study English. This book is a great tool to achieve the dominion of such a
algo de tiempo y una buena razón para estudiar Inglés. Este libro es una gran herramienta
language.
para lograr el dominio de dicho idioma.
The readers of this book need only a couple hours to study it, and it is advisable to
Los lectores de este libro necesitan solamente unas horas para estudiarlo, y es
accompany it with the tape = cassette, for making the pronunciation, the listening, the
aconsejable acompañarlo con el cassete, para hacer la pronunciación, la escucha, la
entonation, the spelling, the composition, punctuation, the reading and writing better.
entonación, el deletreo u ortografía, la composición, puntuación, la lectura y la escritura mejor.
This book is specially focused for Junior high and high school students, but anybody in
Este libro está especialmente enfocado para estudiantes de secundaria y diversificado, the
process of learning a communicative language can make a good use of it.
pero cualquier persona en el proceso de aprender un idioma comunicativo, puede hacer buen uso
de él.
So let's go ahead and get to be bilingual in a short time, with the *****QUICK ENGLISH
Entonces vamos adelante para llegar a ser bilingües en corto tiempo, con la *****SERIE
SERIES,***** which book number three has already been published.
INGLES RAPIDO,***** cuyo libro número tres ya ha sido editado.



From the author and collaborators.
Del autor y colaboradores.